The Weekly Post.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1874. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1 50.

GOD'S WAY IS BEST.

This blessed truth I long have known,
So soothing in its hopeful tone,
Whate'er our trials, cares and woes,
Our Father's mercy freely flows,
That on His bosom we may rest,
For God is good, "His way is best."

Trouble without and grief within
Are the sure heritage of sin:
And e'en affection's voice may die,
In the last quivering, grasping sigh:
But what though death our souls distress,
'Twere better thus, "God's way is best."

Misfortune's dark and bitter blight
May fall upon us like the night,
Our souls with anguish may be torn
When we are called o'er friends to mourn;
But what assurance doubly blest,
To feel that all "God's ways are best."

Yes, glorious thought, in yonder sky
Are joys supreme that never die;
That when our earthly course is run,
We'll live in regions of the sun,
And there upon the Saviour's breast,
We'll sing for aye, "God's way is best."

KYLE GRIFFITHS.

A TALE OF THE WELSH COAST.

[Cassell's Magazine.]

A sea like a duck-pond, calm as glass and red as fire; a long strip of snow-white sand, backed by precipitous rocks gray by day, red too now from the incarnadine arch of sunset sky above; to the westward a strip of land running out into the harbor, and showing black as ink against the lower line of living gold, where, far beyond, the sun has just dipped his flaming orb to rest behind the waves. Over the point the topsail rigging of a three-masted vessel. Nearer, in the foreground, a girl seated on a heap of dried sea-weed, her pretty brown dimpled arms clasped about her knees, her head uncovered save by a mass of black silky curls, thrown back and resting against an old boat, moss-grown and broken, and long disused, which had found its last haven in this quiet nook. It was all very quiet at first, but by and by a step came trampling over the hard smooth sands. The young girl's cheeks glowed with a deeper red, and her breast began to heave and her hands to tremble, as though she were a bird on the eve of flying to its mate. Not being a bird, but a woman, however, she coquetted—sat still staring at the sunset she did not see, and started and almost screamed when a big man, brown and bearded and muscular, came suddenly round the stern of the ruined boat, and with a short exclamation, half choked as in great gladness took her straight into his arms, and hugged her till she screamed in right earnest,—

"Kyle, put me down! put me down! How dare you be so rude, sir? Let me go, please do."

"Not till you've given me a kiss, Faithie," said the other, keeping his hold good-humoredly, yet with something of reproach in his grave blue eyes. "What! not one after three months' waiting? Why, lassie, I thought you cared for me a bit better nor that. An' I hungering for this minute every day and hour since I left you."

The tone of the reminder—perhaps even the slackening of his arms—touched her. Faith Morgan had a warm little heart, albeit five years younger and smaller than the one against which it was beating now. Inconsistent as a true woman, the moment he let her go she began to cling, and put up her lips.

"I do care for you Kyle," she said,—only you startled me so," and forthwith she began to sob like a baby. He made no answer at first, only kissing her with close, tender kisses on lips and eyes, till the tears were driven back and the lips pouted.

"Now Kyle, do let me go. You're so rough, and—and some one might be passing."

"And what if some one was?" asked the sailor, loosening his hold, however, and letting her resume her former seat, while he took up a position on the boat's keel beside her. "Who has a better right to kiss you than I? I can tell you, Sam Jones, lassie didn't wait for him to begin, for we walked up from the pier together, and she had the house door open, and her arms round his neck, while he was still peering up at the window on the chance of her looking out."

"Nancy Evans is a bold girl," quoth Faith tartly. "If those are the manners you like, Kyle, I wonder you didn't try to cut Jones out when you first came here."

"I come between another man and his lass!" cried the sailor, staring; "but there, you're joking, sweetheart; and besides you know there's never a girl in Wales, or England either, that could meet my fancy save your little self alone."

"You don't mention America," said Faith saucily.

"America!" repeated her lover; "why, in the name of all that's comely, you wouldn't have me compare you to a Yankee girl, would you?"

The honest indignation in his tone, however ludicrous in itself, had a softening effect on Faith. Her big brown eyes grew suddenly wet, and her voice sank to a half-shamefaced whisper.

"Only I told you I wouldn't wonder if you took to a foreign girl, Kyle. Some say they're prettier than we are."

"You would ha' wondered, though," retorted Kyle promptly. "Prettier than you! I'd like to see the woman. Faith, give me your hand, and turn your face this way. Do you think I'll be content with the back of your head to-night?"

He took her hand as he spoke, and she let him keep it; but her face was still turned away, and there was a faint quiver about the ruddy lips. Perhaps her next words explained it.

"Father says you're going away again almost at once, Kyle."

"Aye; when he came aboard to meet us he gave me the offer. It did seem hard, a'most too hard, when I'd hoped to have a little rest aside of you afore I went away again. But after all it will shorten the time o' waiting one way, lassie."

"How, Kyle?"

"Didn't your father say I was to wait for you till I was a captain? I'm going as captain this time and only for a six weeks' trip; leastways that what they calculate it at. Some business with the New York agents, I think; but I suppose you've heard about it?"

"That the Olinda was to be fitted out for sale and that you were to take her over, an' charter another vessel to bring you back? Yes; but won't it take you longer?"

"I doubt not. They're to have the boat and cargo ready. Mr. Denbigh's arranged all that. Did you know his son—the new junior partner—is to ship with us?"

"Yes," she said. Good Heaven! how rosy her face was now; and yet the crimson sky was fading into blues and violets. He was looking at her, and the brows suddenly darkened over his eyes, giving them an odd, fierce expression. His voice, however, was quieter than before.

"I can't say I care about sailing with the owner's son. I'd liefer take any other passenger. They're apt to fancy that because they're boss ashore they need be boss aboard, an' I'm a masterful man myself, an' don't hold with no Co.'s in salt water. Hows'ever, I shouldn't mind so much if I liked the man."

"And don't you?" asked Faith timidly, her color still high.

"Do *you*?" said he, stooping forward to look her full in the face. "He's been a deal at Amlwich since I left, people tell me, an' you must ha' seen plenty of him. What do you think of him?"

"I, Kyle?"—her eyes drooping beneath the sharp scrutiny—"I—I don't know. He's pleasant-spoken and civil. I think he's nice enough."

"And I think him a cross between fool and ape," quoth Kyle Griffiths shortly; "son of a sea-cook! Well, Faith, I wonder"—

Faith snatched her hand away angrily. "He has more manners than you," cried she, panting and ruffling like an enraged sparrow: *he* is a gentleman at any rate, and would never dream of using such language of people he don't even know more than to speak to. Oh,"—and here feelings were too much for words, and an indignant little sigh and shiver filled the gap.

Even the violet was dying out of the sky now, and cool gray shadows crept up from the east, and threw a sombre tint over the man's face. A small, cold wind rose out of the sea, ruffling its breast with long, fretful lines, like the puckered face of an ailing child. It chilled the dimples in Faith's cheeks, and blew the soft brown locks off Kyle's stern brow; and far overhead a gull flew by, with a long shrill scream, like the wail of a banshee. Before it ceased Kyle spoke:—

"He is a gentleman, is he? I thank God, then, I am not. Had I been one I might have been betrothed to some fine lady, i'stead o' the daughter of an honest seafaring man like myself. Faith, twice these five minutes have you found fault with my manners. I don't say they're finer nor a rough sailor's have need to be, but you never laid blame on them before. Has this *gentleman* been teaching you to do so in my absence this time?"

Women are constitutionally cowards. Faith Margan was a very woman. For all reply at first she, metaphorically, turned tail, and took refuge behind that ever-ready shield of femineity, a burst of tears. It was not until they had lasted long enough to make Kyle apostrophize himself as a brute that she sobbed out,—

"How c-c-cruel you are! You kn-now that I love you as you are better than—and yet—oh!" Another burst, and the pretty head drooping very neer Kyle's knee. Involuntarily he laid his hand caressingly upon it. Involuntarily his voice took a softened soothing tone.

"Am I cruel, Faithie, and to you? Nay, then, don't cry. Mayhaps I was over-sharp, but I was met on landing by ill talk about young Denbigh an' you. They said he had been taking my place, an' though I wouldn't believe it, nor even hearken to the foul-tongued gossips, it sort o' cut me when you spoke up for him. Faith, lassie, I love you more than many a husband. If you were to play me false with any one, I think I'd feel like killing him an' you too."

He looked like it at the moment, and she believed him, and trembled at the mingling of passionate tenderness and wrath in his tone. Instinctively she turned and clasped his strong hand in both hers, her face turned up coaxingly.

"Don't think o' such things, Kyle, love; you know I never could. What's Mr. Denbigh to me, but father's partner?"

He was holding the soft hands, and looking down into the sweet eyes. The moon, just rising, glittered on something which, unnoticed by her, had escaped from the folds of her neckerchief—a golden circle, with the portrait of a man within.

"Faith," said Kyle Griffiths, in a tone which strove for steadiness. "you're wearin' a grand new trinket since I saw you last. Who gave you that?"

He spoke too suddenly. With a quick, frightened gesture she snatched away her hand, as if to hide the bauble. With a face deeply, terribly red the red of cowardly consciousness, she stammered out,—

"I—I—it's nothing — father's — I mean I bought it."

Without a word Kyle loosed her wrist and rose up. Without a word he turned from her; only when he had gone ten steps he came back, and said, very hoarse and low,—

"Faith Morgan, you have told me a lie, an' you know it. I can't say if it was for the first time, but I can say it shall be the last. I wondered"—and his voice sank deeper still—"that you should shrink when I took you in my arms a while ago. I wonder now you dared let me do it, wi' that man's face lying between my heart an' yours. Go to him now, as you will; I want no wife on whom I can't depend in word an' deed."

He was gone the next moment; and Faith, sobbing bitterly with grief and anger, went home to find Philip Denbigh at the garden gate waiting for her.

He *had* been courting her for the last two months; and she—had coquetted with him. Flirting is not an amusement confined to the upper ten. I have heard of a young Pantagonian squaw who was as finished an adept at it as any Belgravian beauty; and Faith, an only child and the prettiest girl in Amlwch, had been wonderfully fond of trying her fascinations on the "weaker" sex, till the arrival of a new first mate for her father's favorite vessel, the vessel he had commanded himself until he was admitted to a partnership in the firm of Denbigh & Co., his employers. Kyle Griffiths, big as a giant, true as the light of day, and masterful as he said himself, had "cut out" all the rest in no time, and won faith for his own undivided property. She never even cared to look at any one else when he was by; and, I believe, loved him as entirely as was in her nature, with most worshipful affection; but when Kyle was away at sea, and young Mr. Denbigh came to Amlwch—Mr. Denbigh, who was what she called a gentleman: some one who wore fine clothes, and had white hands, and a curly moustache—and when this hero testified an immediate and violent admiration for herself, how could she help being pleased? how could she help going back to the old habits?

She did not help either. Mr. Denbigh made love; and she smiled and flirted, all unconscious in her flattered vanity of what the neighbors were saying, until, just three days before Kyle's return, the suitor brought matters to a crisis by a declaration. They had had a tiff about a photo of Faith, which Denbigh had stolen and put in his locket; and he had brought her a fine gold locket with one of himself in it, and begged her to accept it and take the donor into the bargain.

Followed a wakening for silly little Faith, and the confession. But I am engaged!"

Followed anger (from the gentleman) and tears (from the lady).

Followed fresh solicitations, more ardent from the rebuff and fresh "noes," more feeble from remorse and shame.

Followed tremendous scenes of masculine woe and anguish, and feminine contrition and soothing.

Finally Denbigh left the house, determined to try again on his return from America; and Faith remained with the locket, which she had at last consented to keep and wear as some small salve to the giver's wounded affections. She loved Kyle far, far better than his rival; but Phillip Denbigh was so handsome and sweet-spoken, it would be downright cruel to refuse him such a trifle as hanging the trinket round her neck for a day or two; and no one need ever know.

Nevertheless some one did know—now; and the sweet-spoken gentleman got a savage snubbing on this aforementioned evening.

"Kyle will hear I refused him, and come back. He'll never leave me so. He must ask my pardon first" thought the weeping beauty, that night.

He did not ask pardon, however, nor come back. The Olinda sailed three days later, and Faith's two lovers sailed in it. Kyle had a beautiful black retriever, which he had been used to leave behind to "take care of his lassie love while he was gone." He took it with him this time; and Faith nearly wept her lively eyes out, that she had been too proud to own her folly and seek a reconciliation before he went. Patience! it would be only six weeks, or at the most eight, and then he would be back, and she would be good—so good and meek. He must forgive her then.

. . . . . .

Eight weeks had passed—eight weeks all but two days—when the sun went down in stormy grandeur, one cold evening, on the Irish Sea. It had been blowing great guns all day, and for many days and nights before; and the waves had wrestled terribly with a crazy barque which, with creaking timbers and leaking pores, with strained and naked masts bending beneath the gale, till at every lurch they seemed like to bury themselves in the foam-crested waves tumbling mountain-high around them, had striven like a living thing to weather the cruel storm.

Where was she now? The huge breakers, crested still with foam, turbid and purple-stained, dashed themselves, moaning and roaring, against the gray and iron-bound cliffs of the Welsh coast, flinging up great fragments of timber, torn and twisted scraps of sail-cloth, and battered, shapeless things, too awful in their piteous mutilation for any human name, against the pitiless rocks, only to suck them back again into the black and boiling gulf below. Above, great storm-rent clouds, black too, but fringed with fire, were gathering thickly over the threatening vault; and low on the horizon the sun, like a blood-red hand, pointed from between them to something black and broken, over which the sea was breaking in unresisted fury—the stem of a vessel with the broken bowsprit and foremast just visible amongst the foam and spray. Greatly as the wind had lessened, that sail looking red now before the angry sun was all the captain of the pilot-cutter cared to show even now to its tender mercies. It had been a work of danger to get near the wreck at all, hanging as she did in a nest of rocks; and there was a look of relief on more than one hardy, sunburnt face, when the order was given to tack and 'bout ship again.

Suddenly the captain caught up his spy-glass, which was lying beside him, and after a hasty glance through it, roared to the men to "hold all hard."

"There's summat living arter all," he said, pointing to a ridge of low outlying rocks, where some object was plainly discernible even by the naked eye. "There! just above the line o' high water. Can't none o' ye see?"

"A man down on all-fours!" cried one of the crew. "Look, he's moved a bit higher. Poor fellow! he must be a rare plucked un surely to ha' kep' life in him so long."

"Lower the boat," said the captain sharply. "Now, my lads, ready all. Jim" (to an old pilot), "give us a coil o' that line. We mayn't be able to get over near him; an' I say, one o' you lubbers, chuck a bottle o' rum inter the stern-sheets—quick!"

"They are brave, kindly men, those Welsh pilots; I have owed my life to them, and know; but I am afraid they thought their courage and kindness wasted when they found the object of it was—only a *dog*! They hauled him into the boat none the less, almost too much spent, poor fellow, to second their efforts; and then, while he was trying very feebly to lick the hands that had saved him, his beautiful eyes full of all a dog's gratitude, they saw he had a tin flask tied to his collar.

The captain opened it. "To Mis Faith Morgan, Amlwch, he said, reading something within; and then, not being a person of refined delicacy, he took the paper out and opened and read that. This was what it said:—"Boat just left with the crew and Philip Denbigh. No room for me; but no wish for it. *Remember* that. I give mine on board, with willing heart, to him you gave it to ashore. God bless you, sweetheart. Forgive my rude words as I forgive your falsehood. There's a Saviour more merciful than we are, an' to him I pray to care for you, an' make you happy, as I would ha' tried to, had He been willed to let me."

They gave that paper, with the dog—a beautiful black retriever—to Faith Morgan. It was all that ever came to port of the ill-fated Pride of the West, the ramshackle old barque, which had been hastily patched up, and thought good enough to last one voyage more. Boat and crew were never heard of again. They must have perished with their fine young owner in the vain attempt to reach land, that stormy night; and there was no tongue left to tell of those bitter eight weeks when the "sweet-spoken" gentleman strove, by every vulgar boast and innuendo, to torture the man whom he considered his successful rival—the man who was no gentleman, but who had the grand old knightly feelings that would have made him bear anything rather than, by word or retort, drag the name of the woman he loved into an unseemly dispute—the man whose unswerving discipline and tireless energy had alone preserved them even so long—the man who, when the ship had struck, and the cowardly scoundrel who owned it was clinging in frantic, helpless terror to his knees, when the men were shouting for the captain to join them and cast off, lifted in the miserable wretch first with his own strong arms; and then, seeing there was no room for more, cut the rope that held the boat to the sinking ship, and stayed alone—to die!

And Faith? Faith is living still. I met her yesterday coming up the high street at Amlwch, with her married daughter, each holding a hand of a wee, toddling, brown-eyed thing between them. A bright, bonny old woman she is too, with as comely a face as if the eyes had never been washed in salt tears, the brow never wrinkled under a cloud of care.

"I must be goin' home to my old man," she said, stopping at the corner. "Kiss grannie, sweetums," and then turned just as the churchyard-wall where stands a rough stone cross. "To the memory of the captain and crew of the Pride of the West."

Kyle's prayer has been granted—perhaps better by his death than if he had lived to carry it out. As Faith says,—

"He was a rare good man, but hard, over-hard and stern for ord'nary folk."

A GOLDEN SERVICE.

At the State dinner given by the Queen in honor of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the great feature was the service and display of "gold plate" for which Windsor Castle is famous. The buffets and the tables were heaped and laden with salvers, shields, cups, and vases of every description. One hundred and thirty-six persons dined, and every piece of plate displayed or used was of silver richly gilt. A service of pure gold plate is unknown, and there are only one or two pieces even at Windsor Castle entirely of the precious metal. A great deal of this magnificent plate is of the time of George IV., who not only bought many splendid pieces, but had much of the old plate refashioned to suit modern needs, which have altered very much again since his day, there being no means now of using or displaying many of the dishes and covers of plate at a *diner a la Russe*. The most conspicuous place on the buffet at the west end of the hall was the eau-de-cologne fountain, designed by the Prince Consort and made by Garrard. Silver steeds, models of horses given to the Queen by the Sultan of Muscat and the late King of Persia, drink from a golden fountain of Moorish design. On this buffet stood a jewelled George IV. Coronation Cup, two beautiful cups in gold and ivory, one of them an exquisitely carved Rape of the Sabines, a salver bearing the arms of Elizabeth of Bohemia, and many other salvers, plates, vases, and cups. On the centre of the lowest shelf of the buffet at the east end of the hall was placed the tiger head taken from Tippoo Sahib's throne at the storming of Seringapatam. Above it stood the jewelled peacock, once an ornament in Tippoo's state umbrella, and above this priceless bird was Flaxman's shield of Achilles and many other precious and beautiful pieces of plate. A number of silver-gilt candelabra were also placed upon the buffets. On the great table one hundred and fifty feet long, the dinner service of gold plate was laid out upon snowy damask, and a number of gold centre-pieces, many of them vases planted with beautiful flowers, stood upon the glass and gilt plateaus. Innumerable wax lights were fixed in gilt candelabra all along the table, and their lights sparkled against the gold.

A WEALTHY citizen of Oshkosh, recently deceased, left a will dividing his property between his son and a young lady in New York, on condition of them marrying each other, before his son is of age. They each declare they will not marry the other, and are going to contest the will.

A LADY at Madison, Ohio, thinking pleasantly to surprise one of her boarders, put a gold ring which he had lost in a pancake and placed the production on his plate at breakfast. But the boarder bolted the pancake in such large bites that the presence of the ring was not discovered, and now it is lost again.

AN IVY BRANCH.

I send an ivy branch to thee,
Its leaflets wet with pearly dew,
Whilst here and there, so lovingly
Are clinging flowers of azure blue.
I found it by the garden wall,
And in its freshness plucked it there,
It many memories may recall,
With all its beauty pure and fair.

You know a time when once we strayed
Along the old secluded way,
How all my sorrows seemed to fade,
Upon that balmy, spring-time day;
I pulled a leaf of this and asked,
The language of the tiny flower;
And you, your feeling turned and masked,
From showing forth Love's potent power.

'Twas friendship so you slowly said,
And you my glances could not meet,
I only saw thy drooping head,
And threw the ivy at thy feet.
I tried to read thy very thought,
As you stood there in girl-hood grace;
And ah! I found what I had sought,
I saw it in thy blushing face.

But Fate's a goddess none can brave,
I learned it in the after-time;
Within my heart I made a grave—
'Tis sacred now to Fancy's chime.
You far across the ocean-foam,
May scarcely ever think of me:
But with thee comes my thoughts of home,
And joys that I can never see.

I do not feel, that we should stand
Upon this earthly path of woe,
With friendly smile, and clasping hand,
And watch Life's waters onward flow.
'Twould bring to each a vain regret,
A longing for a brighter scene,
Of bliss, like that when once we met
Beside the ivy wild and green.

So all I have to send to night,
To tell you of my love e'er strong,
To bring the vanished to your sight,
As o'er the past you walk along:
Is one small branch,—a priceless thing,
I heave a weary, hopeless sigh
I've learned such lessons, often bring
Uncertain hope that will not die.

MINNIE J. OWEEY.

FARM NOTES.

SPRING RADISHES.

The greatest delights of a garden are found among the early spring vegetables, and among them all the radish is one of the most welcome. They are tolerably hardy, and may be among the earliest sown. The great charm of a good radish like a good cigar, is in its mildness, and this can only be secured by growing it in a rich soil. For a spring radish, indeed, the soil can scarcely be too rich. This hurries it up. A slow-grown radish is sure to be hot and stringy.

The round radishes, or turnip-rooted are the best, and the white generally more acceptable than the red. The long-rooted radishes sometimes are in eating a little earlier, but to most tastes are not so grateful as the others.

In sowing radishes a too common error is to put the seeds in too thick. It is thought that they can be weeded if they all grow, but they are seldom thinned out, and when left thick, are never so good in quality, besides being later in coming into use.

Most people sow thick because they have no faith in the seedsman. They think some of the seeds are bad and they want to allow for it. But we have not found seedsmen such irredeemable fellows as many suppose. It is rarely we have seeds to fail. When they do it is generally through deep planting. Radish seed particularly likes to be kept near the surface. If the seeds are sown while the ground is still moist from the digging or preparing, the seed may be merely sown on the surface and rolled or beaten in. Then every seed will grow, and only those seeds may be sown first where a plant is to come up to mature.—[Ex.

GROWING CLOVER TOO CLOSE.

It is sometimes objected to clover that it is too coarse as feed—this being the case where it is grown on strong ground, making a large stalks. This can be remedied by sowing thick, and thus getting a fine stemmed crop, also shorter in length, the stocks varying from fifteen to twenty-five inches, according to the quality of the land, the season, and whether plaster has been used, but the point is to sow thick—from ten to twelve quarts per acre—evenly scattered on mellow soil and brushed in if sown with spring grain. This forms a close growth, and must be cut before it lodges much, and this is generally about the time of flowering. Else if lodged badly, and permitted to remain for some time, it will partially rot and lose some of its quality as a feed. But harvested in time and well cured, there will be no deterioration of the high value which this plant has obtained among our best dairymen. Three tons per acre may be thus realized, and if the season is a good one, the amount may be doubled by two cuttings; the clover should always be cut twice, each time at the blossoming period. We prefer the medium size of June clover, as it is earlier and thinner stemmed than the large kind, and less apt to lodge, and always permits of two cuttings.

On poor land, clover may be grown successfully, improving the land. But it may be raised on the richest of land with the most gratifying results; only get it close so as to have it fine stemmed, and cut in time.—[Ohio Farmer.

CURE FOR FISTULA IN HORSES.

I notice that in your paper of January 10th, you gave a recipe for curing fistula. It seems to me that it would be a dangerous one for farmers to use, as they are not naturally surgeons. I will now give you one that has never failed for me with the practice of twenty years. My first experience was with one that had been laid open with the knife and burned with caustic, and filled with calomel until there had been pieces of flesh taken out as large as my fist, which left great scars on the shoulders and made the shoulder sink down, which we call crest fallen. Now for the recipe: Take blue vitriol in little pieces, and smooth them off with a knife and press them into the pipe, if it is formed, and take a probe and press the piece to the bottom of tube or pipe, and keep doing so until you have it full, and let it remain for three days or more, and you will find the pipe loose and ready to come out—you can take thumb and finger, and pull it out. Now all you have to do, is to heal it up, which I do with chamber lie, soft-soap and salt, using a syringe to apply it. Now any one can do this, and you will have no scars and no horses that are afraid you are about to cut them to pieces, or burn them with nitrate of silver every time you lay your hand on their withers. This same treatment will cure poll-evil without creating a stiff neck, and I do not care how long it has been standing.—[A Farmer, in Rural World.

NOTES.

An experienced feeder, one who keeps a large number of cows, who feeds high, informs the Maine Farmer, that from long and careful trial, he finds one bushel of corn as good as two bushels of barley to feed to cows, horses or swine. As regards the raising of wheat or barley, he says that the best of Kennebeck county farmers, this past season, raised 50 bushels of wheat from 13 bushels sowing, and 47½ bushels of barley from 12½ bushels sowing, a small yield!

WASH FOR FRUIT TREES.

The following is a wash used by William Saunders, of the government gardens at Washington. Put half a bushel of lime and four pounds of powdered sulphur in a tight barrel, slacking the lime with hot water, the mouth of the barrel being covered with a cloth; this is reduced to the consistency of ordinary whitewash, and, at the time of application, half an ounce of carbolic acid is added to each gallon of liquid. Mr. Saunders says: "I generally apply it in the spring, before the leaves made their appearance, but I am convinced that it would be more effective if applied later; but then it is difficult to do so when the tree is in foliage." Mr. Saunders applies to the stem of the tree, but, to some extent, to the main branches.

BOARDING MADAME NILSSON.

A New York letter to the Boston Saturday Gazette says.

Madame Nilsson-Rouzead has changed her quarters from the Clarendon to the Windsor Hotel. She suddenly took the notion into her head, and without as much as "by your leave" to Mr. Strakosch, who foots the hotel bills, and might, therefore, be supposed to take some interest. Nilsson is a wilful creature, and extravagant, too, with other people's money. Mr. Strakosch's contract with her is that he shall pay all her expenses. That includes hotel bill for self, husband, man servant, and maid servant, horse and carriage, amounting to $300 a week. She has always boarded at the Clarendon until this freak for living at Windsor took possession of her. It was Mr. Strakosch's bargain to pay her expenses at a "first-class" hotel; and no one can deny but that the Clarendon meets every requirement in that respect. You would scarcely believe the items that Mme. Nilsson has on her bill for Mr. Strakosch to pay: There is washing, newspapers, and postage stamps, all charged to him. Whether Nilsson acknowledges any personal expenses at all is a question. She has already received for services this year. $64,000 in gold, so one would suppose that she might keep herself in postage stamps. During a recent visit to Philadelphia, the orchestra of the troupe thought they would give the prima donna a serenade; it would be a good advertisement and let the people know that Mme. Nilsson had really arrived in town. They came and played under her window at the Continental, and were invited in to champagne by the fair cantatrice, and they drank and were merry. The next day Strakosch received a bill of $80 for champagne. While out in Chicago, Nilsson wanted to attend the theatre; so she took a box and a carriage and invited her friends, and sent the bill to Mr. Strakosch. No wonder that she has made money and Strakosch has lost. His expenses have been $300,000, and hers nothing. That he is poorer to-day by $10,000 than the day he opened here last fall is not surprising to those who know the inns and outs of the business. Mme. Nilsson has nothing to do with her money but to bank it or speculate with it. When his friends have expostulated with Mr. Strakosch for paying her ridiculous demands, he would reply that it was only a few dollars, and that he would rather pay it than have the row that would ensue if he should refuse.

MIRACULOUS.

A traveler describes the feats of some of the Siamese jugglers as being almost miraculous. He writes: "One trick which Mihmmam performed was a very superior version of the mango-tree feat of the Indian jugglers. He took an orange, cut it open, and produced a serpent. This he took down into the 'audience and borrowing a robe from one, cut the snake's head off and covered it with the robe. When the robe was lifted again a fox was in place of the snake. The fox's head was cut off, two robes borrowed, and when they were raised there was a wolf, which was killed with a sword. Three robes and a leopard appeared; it was slain with a javelin. Four robes covered a most savage-looking buffalo that was killed with an axe. Five robes covered in part but not altogether a lordly elephant who, when a sword was pointed at him, seized Mihmman by the neck and tossed him violently up. He mounted feet foremost, and finally clung by his toes to the capital of one of the columns. Tepada now leaped from the stage and alighted on the elephant's shoulders. With a short sword he goaded the beast on the head, until, shrieking, the unwieldy animal reared upon his hind feet, twined his trunk about one of the great columns and seemed trying to lift itself from the ground and wrap its body around the great pillar. The music clashed out barbarously, Norodom flashed forth a dazzling firework of some sort, and Tepada lay upon the stage, writhing in the folds of a great boa-constrictor, and holding up Mihmman upon his feet.

TIRED MOTHERS.

A little elbow leans upon your knee,
Your tired knee, that has so much to bear;
A child's dear eyes are looking lovingly
From underneath a thatch of tangled hair.
Perhaps you do not heed the velvet touch
Of warm, moist fingers folding yours so tight;
You do not prize this blessing overmuch,
You almost are too tired to pray to-night.

But it is blessedness! A year ago
I did not see it as I do to-day;
We are so dull and thankless; and too slow
To catch the sunshine till it slips away.
And now it seems surpassing strange to me,
That, while I wore the badge of motherhood,
I did not kiss more oft and tenderly,
The little child who brought me only good.

And if, some night when you sit down to rest,
You miss this elbow from your tired knee;
This restless, tired head from off your breast,
This lisping tongue that chatters constantly;
If from your own the dimpled hands had slipped,
And ne'er would nestle in your palm again;
If the white feet into their grave had tripped,
I could not blame you for your heartache then!

I wonder so that mothers ever fret
At little children clinging to their gown;
Or that the footprints, when the days are wet,
Are ever black enough to make them frown.
If I could find a little muddy foot,
Or cap, or jacket,—on my chamber floor;
If I could kiss a rosy, restless foot,
And hear its patter in my home once more;

If I could mend a broken cart to-day,
To-morrow make a kite to reach the sky—
There is no woman in God's world could say
She was more blissfully content than I!
But ah! the dainty pillow next my own
Is never rumpled by a shining head;
My singing birdling from its nest is flown;
The little boy I used to kiss is dead!

—[The Aldine.

VARIETIES.

"DON'T sell my father rum," is the title of the latest temperance song.

CUP CROQUET is a new game, in which cups are used instead of hoops.

THE New York World has figured up the weight of a lady's toilet, from her hair to her shoes, and the sum total is eleven pounds fourteen ounces and eight drachms.

AS the tenure of royal honors in Honolulu is uncertain, the new King, Kolakaua, has thought it necessary to designate the next heir to the throne, Prince William Pitt Leleiohokee.

A LITTLE boy carrying some eggs home from the grocery, dropped them. "Did you break any?" asked his mother when he told her of it. "No" said the little fellow, "but the shells came off some of 'em."

THE SIAMESE twins were Baptists "But," says the Presbyterian, "suppose one had been a disbeliever, how could the other have been immersed?" But another says they were not Baptists they were United Brethren.

AN old chap, whose wife is as ugly as sin, was recently reading an elopement case which seemed to affect him. Said he: "I should be tempted to shoot a man if he was after my wife." "Well", said a hearer, "a man ought to be shot if he ran off with your wife." Verdict for the hearer.

A COUPLE of gentlemen, strolling along a turnpike, came to a toll-bridge, and one of them said, "I wonder when that bridge was erected, and who built it?" "I don't know," responded the other, "but let's go over and we shall be tolled."

WHY can't these Ohio women come down here and get after our bars? We have some at the mouth of the river we should like to see prayed or hymned away. And then it would be such a satisfactory disposition of the Ohio women.—[N. O. Picayune.

A WESTERN paper says dealers in butter classify it as wool-grease, cart-grease, soap-grease, variegated, tessellated cow-grease, boarding-house breakfast, inferior tub, common tub, medium roll, good roll and gilt-edge roll. The terms are strictly technical.

A WEDDING took place in the Massachusetts state prison on Wednesday; Cornelius O'Connell, a Boston criminal of 19, who received a six years' sentence, last year, for breaking and entering, leading Georgianna A Galvin, also a prisoner from Boston, to the altar, Chaplain Spear officiating. The couple were relentlessly separated after the ceremony, and cannot live together till O'Connell finishes his sentence, five years hence.

THIS is the way they do it in Trenton, N. J. In Willow street, one day this week, a curious scene occurred. The relationship between a man and woman, who were living together as husband and wife, were not legal, inasmuch as she has a husband living. The couple removed from the street named; and the neighbors, in honor of the occasion, hung out flags, and had a tin horn concert, to show how glad they were the couple were seeking new quarters.

DURING nearly the whole of the fighting between the British troops and the Ashantees, neither side were able to see the other. The British had to cut a path through dense jungle, where the creepers and vines and undergrowth grew with a luxuriance only found in tropical countries. The enemy were concealed in the jungle, hidden from view, and the British fire could only be directed towards where the Ashantee guns seemed most numerous.

W. H. WILSON, a well-known horse-trainer of Cynthiana, Ky., has invented a very ingenious bit, to be used on the trotting horse, so neatly arranged that a driver can give his horse liquid nourishment during a heat without changing his position. A rubber tube running from the bit to the seat of the sulky, where there is attached a rubber bag for water or spirit, from which the lightning trotter can drink refreshment on his fiery tract without pausing.

LATEST advices from Naples state that the recent slight eruption has not produced any important results. The mountain still smokes, and at times awakens expectations of something more serious, and then the column falls as if Vesuvius had expended all its power. It is evidently in a state of great agitation, for strong detonations are heard, and severe shocks felt. One watches Vesuvius with greater interest from the contrast which the snows on its summit present with the hot vapor which rises constantly, and the burning lava, which boils at no great depth.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, April 4, 1874.

CINCINNATI is holding meetings in favor of a judicious license law.

THE Ohio Constitutional Convention rejects compulsory education.

BOTH Houses of the Illinois Legislature have passed the bill to forbid the licensing of houses of prostitution.

WHEN Commissioner Stuckrath decides that an applicant's assessment shall not be reduced he slams the book shut and groans, amen! amen!!

THE re-districting bill in Ohio effectually breaks up the Radical gerrymander and gives the Democrats a fair representation in Congress.

HON. DANIEL KAINE, of Fayette county, is urged by the Lancaster Intelligencer as the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. The name is among the strongest yet presented.

WE venture the prediction that Col. Bayne and other candidates for Congress, will sing before the November election—"I want to be a Granger, and with the Grangers stand," throughout the rural districts.

SENATOR RUTAN'S proposition to uproot the Constitution meets with no favor outside the ring organs. The people prefer trying it awhile, when they will be better able to judge if any changes are needed.

THE contest for Treasurer in the Ohio Senate results in a tie between the two contestants. If the Senate decides in favor of the contestant the matter will have to go to the Supreme Court for adjudication.

THE Gazette admits it has distinct modes of reasoning on the tax question. It uses its weekly to keep the farmers quiet and its daily to secure favor with the officials of the city and county. It wouldn't do to offend them you know.

IT is the "rural New York Democratic newspaper," that now furnishes the humorist of the Commercial with salient points. But we were not aware before that New York had a pre-emption right over the other States to the title of "rural." We thought that Nevada, herhaps, might have the best claim.

THE interest in the Temperance Crusade in Ohio, seems to be rapidly dying out, since the novelty of the affair has worn off. There is scarcely a paper in the State that gives it editorial attention, simply mentioning it as a matter of ordinary news.

MR. BECKERT declares that he does not allow THE POST to influence him. Of course not. He cannot follow the advice of THE POST and the commands of the Ring at the same time. Still we have hopes for Mr. Beckert. He reads THE POST very carefully. We admire him for this. Unless he is absolutely case hardened, it will bring him to the knowledge of salvation in the long run.

WHETHER the profound ignorance of the Commercial touching the real questions of interest connected with the present assessment of property, is real or assumed, we shall not undertake to determine; but we do say that either through ignorance or design, it is advocating the imposition of unreasonable taxation upon the people and aiding the Ring to accomplish its ends—viz, a large increase in the municipal indebtedness.

IF any one wishes to convince himself that the present agitation of the tax assessments has done good, let him for the past week, examine the files of newspapers and compare them with the week before and note how applicants have had their assessments cut down. There is nothing like a wide awake, healthy, public sentiment on such matters, such as THE POST has brought about at the Commissioners office during the past few days.

CHIQUE.

There is a certain element in the human character, which the French call *chique*, but which in plain English is called *check*. The Gazette has an unlimited quantity of this article. After having denounced all complaints against enormous assessments as fanatical ravings, and saying that the people had no right to enter any complaints; it had the ineffable assurance yesterday morning to claim that it had been the originator of the movement in favor of a reduction of the assessments. It is a good thing to have an elastic conscience when one combines the editing of a Ring organ with the dissemination of the Gospel. A rigid conscience wouldn't meet the necessities of the situation at all.

The Gazette claims that it has been advocating the rights of the people in its Weekly edition, while it has been denouncing them in its Daily issue. Take it for granted that this is so, it is entitled to a medal for whipping the devil around the stump, and as a matter of course it has done violence to the truth either in its daily or weekly issue. Having confessed to this extraordinary piece of prevarication and double-dealing—blowing hot and cold with the same breath—being all things to all men—we shall insist upon the documentary evidence before we will take the Gazette's statement. We want occular proof.

There is one phase of the question that we have not yet seen discussed in the Gazette, and a mention of which would be highly appropriate in its daily issue. We refer to the fact that the Commissioners have adopted it as a rule to add from 10 to 15 per cent. to the city assessment for county purposes. Or to put it more plainly, on a piece of property, which has been assessed by the City Assessor and the Board of Revision at $10,000 for city purposes, is valued at $12,000 by the Commissioners for county purposes.

We would like to have this explained. The City Assessor upon his oath, the owner of the property upon his oath and the whole Board of City Revisors upon their oaths, agree that the value of the property is $10,000, but the Commissioners fix it at $12,000. Are the oaths of the City Assessor, the owner and the City Revisors, all of whom are in a position to fix a proper valuation to be thrown away and disregarded by the Commissioners, who are not in a position to know the value of the property? There are but few instances in the city where the valuation is put below the actual cash value of the property, and yet the Commissioners systematically raise it, and as far as we have been able to observe, refuse to grant any remedy. The Commissioners should take the assessment fixed by the City Board, whose oaths are certainly as binding as the County Board. If this duplicate assessment is persisted in, endless litigation and confusion will ensue.

INCREASE OF THE CITY DEBT.

For some time past the Ring organ has been vociferating that there was no intention to increase the city debt, and that the enormous valuation of property which was at first intended, had no connection with this proposed increase. But the people do not generally take this view of it. For instance, the Dispatch, in its issue of yesterday, hits the nail squarely on the head, as follows:

> Notwithstanding a lately prevalent doubt as to the blessings of bonded indebtedness, Pittsburgh appears anxious to prepare the way for plunging still deeper into that particular abyss. The bill presented at Harrisburg, and printed on our first page to-day, granting power to Councils to issue at any time for any purpose, just as many bonds as they see proper (within Constitutional limitations) was sent to the State capital from this place. Of course we will need to raise more money to complete the water-works; but if Councils are enabled to go into the bond-making business at will, taxpayers may find cause for frequent grumbling through the future.

This is precisely the point that we have been arguing all along. The first step is to extend the Constitutional limits by placing the highest possible assessment upon property, and then get the bill passed for issuing bonds *ad lib*. This is precisely the reason why the assessments are being fixed at a large per centage above the cash value of the property. The "basis for taxation" is being enlarged so as to meet the exigencies that the Ring intend to create. It is clearly the intention of the clique who now control the affairs of the city to double the indebtedness in the next few years. The Ring patronage can only be kept up by increasing the city debt.

THOSE FIVE MILLS.

As one argument in favor of the high rates of assessments that are being fixed, it has been asserted over and over again, that whereas the total millage last year was 12, this year it would not be more than 4 or 5, which would not put the taxes any higher this year than last. It is also claimed that the millage for county purposes will be fixed at 1½. If the claim that the total millage was to be only 4 or 5 mills on the dollar was taken as an argument in favor of the increase, when it is proven to be fallicious, it ought to be disregarded. Below we give the millage as already fixed, from the official list, as follows:

City	4 mills
Fire	1 mill
Old City Special	½ mill
Lawrenceville Special	1 mill
W. W. Int. & Sinking Fund	1½ mills
Business	1½ mills
County	1½ mills
Total	11 mills

This does not include the millage for Poor and School purposes which has not yet been fixed, and which will not be less than two mills, making a total of 13. This disposes of the Gazette's argument that there is to be no increase in taxation. While the assessments are being raised, the argument is used that the millage will be decreased and thus the people are to be wheedled with "explanations." When the heavy increase of taxes is being collected, it will be argued "Oh, your property has increased so much in value, hence the increase in your taxes." There is nothing that can open the eyes of the people like the modest demand of the publican.

LIKES TO BE INTERVIEWED.

For a while it looked as though the other newspapers in Pittsburgh had agreed not to say anything about the assessments, but of late they all seem anxious to take a hand, one of them, the Gazette, even having the pious effrontery to claim that it originated the discussion. Even Mr. Beckert, who seems to be Boss of the Board of Commissioners, displays a praiseworthy anxiety to be interviewed by friendly newspapers. Both the Gazette and the Dispatch have put him through the mill.

In Thursday's Dispatch there is a characteristic interview, notice of which was crowded out yesterday, but which we shall dissect for the especial benefit of Mr. Beckert. His style of answers is amusing to say the least of it, and his hyperbole reaches into the realm of astonishment. We think he has mistaken his vocation. Nature intended him for a reporter on the New York Herald. They could put him over in Brooklyn and make a Chinese correspondent out of him.

In speaking with relation to the property owner who appears before the Board, or who alleges that he has grounds for complaint, Mr. Beckert is reported by the Dispatch's interviewer as indulging in the following purely Beckertian style of oratory:

> Mr. Beckert—He has his remedy, under the law, to come here and appeal, and furnish evidence that our revision is incorrect; but I guess he won't do that. He will vastly prefer to constitute himself an indignation meeting, or, perhaps, go down to the office of THE POST, and pour a pathetic tale of despotic oppression and prospective confiscation into the willing ear of the editor of that journal. Then the sympathetic editor will turn a handspring or two, roll his eyes in patriotic frenzy, shout "Belud-Iago, be-lud," and sit down and write a red-hot article comparing the Commissioners to the Czar of Russia, the Emperor of Austria and other eminent tyrants. He will also avow that the Assessor's returns are in many cases raised fifty per cent., whereas, if he knew that not infrequently we are compelled upon evidence coming within our own personal knowledge to raise such returns six hundred per cent., and then not have them up to the proper standard, he might feel justified in mentioning us in the same breath with the Mogul of Tartary or the Tycoon of Japan. That's where THE POST'S weak point lies—want of accurate information. As I have explained, it would annihilate us if it only used the facts and the law for ammunition. But it don't.

We can assure the hyperbolical Beckert that the editor of THE POST, especially while engaged in his editorial duties, neither turns handsprings, rolls his eyes in patriotic frenzy nor shouts "Be-lud Iago, be-lud." His duty is to entertain the reading public, and to play the harlequin is not necessary for the performance of that duty. But if he were to set about the task of entertaining Mr. Beckert, some such a performance would be necessary, because an audience can only be successfully entertained when its tastes are catered to and its capacity is understood and reached.

Mr. Beckert says that THE POST lacks "accurate information." About the same time that he was being interviewed in behalf of the Dispatch, a POST representative spent nearly an hour in the Commissioners office, and all the "accurate information" that Mr. Beckert volunteered, was to show the books from the exceptional townships which we have already mentioned in which the assessments were made on a palpably wrong basis, and which, as we have said, ought to be corrected. While THE POST representative was in the Commissioner's office a scene transpired which will illustrate the ease with which "accurate information" is to be obtained.

Dr. Arthurs appealed from the valuation upon a house which was placed at a high figure, and which he was willing to give to any one who would remove it; and offered to prove the statement of over valuation. He was informed that the proof could not be accepted, but that if any injustice had been done him, it would be rectified upon application! The doctor then stated particularly what the injustice was, and that the valuation placed upon the house was ridiculous, that it was utterly valueless, and that he was ready to prove his assertion. Again he was told that the proof could not be heard, but that if any injustice had been done, it would be righted upon application! The doctor then indignantly demanded to know why he had been called before the Board, if he was to be denied the right to show what the injustice was of which he complained. As he was on the point of leaving Mr. Beckert asked him to come back again some time as the Board was so excited that it could not act intelligently. How is THE POST to get "accurate information" under this state of circumstances? On the very day that Mr. Beckert expressed himself with such volubility, THE POST representative sought in vain to find out from the Board of Commissioners why they were fixing the value of real estate in the city at from 10 to 15 per cent higher than the City Board of Revisors.

Here was a golden opportunity for Mr. Beckert to give us that "accurate information" the lack of which on our part he so much deplores. If we are lacking of "accurate information" it is not our fault. Seeking for it in the Commissioner's office is like shearing a pig for wool.

NOT SO STRANGE AFTER ALL.

A Columbus, Ohio, special to the Commercial, giving the result of the Weimer-Welsh contest before the Senate for State Treasurer, recites the fact that the ballot resulted in a tie, whereupon the Senate unanimously decided that Welsh, the Republican candidate was entitled to the certificate of election. In view of the fact that the Senate had a clear Democratic majority of six, the correspondent thinks it exceedingly strange that the vote should be unanimous. To us there is nothing strange in this proceeding. True, it would have been very strange for a Radical Senate to do such a thing, but for a Democratic body to respect their oaths and the law, is not to be specially wondered at even in this day of corruption and venality.

The vote being a tie, and Mr. Welsh having the certificate of election upon the canvass of the vote before the contest, the Senate had no legal right to declare that he was not elected, as it would have had in the event that the contest had shown a majority in favor of Mr. Weimer. Then the Senate would have declared Mr. Weimer elected, and he would have taken the regular legal steps to get possession of the office. The whole progress of the contest and the final verdict, shows that the Democratic Senators did not allow partisan feelings to interfere with their judgment, but acted for the benefit of the entire public, and in behalf of the purity of the ballot-box.

In strange contrast with this are the usual acts of Radical majorities especially in Congress. Democrats are unseated, or prevented from obtaining seats, notwithstanding the fact that they are legally elected. Law and evidence have nothing to do with the contest. The matter is settled by a party vote, and the rights of constituencies are totally ignored. The Democracy propose to improve upon this system, and the action of the Ohio Senate is an earnest of their intentions.

THE ROASTED RING

Boss Shepherd and his Ring in Washington are not having as pleasant a time of it as they would wish. The investigation now going on has already begun to roast them to a degree that makes them squirm like eels on a hot sand bank. On Friday a complete exposure of Shepherd's deceit and double dealing was made. In the beginning the Boss went before the Committee with a statement in regard to the payment of $14,000, by the United States for work never done by the Board of Public Works. Shepherd claimed that it was paid out of an appropriation made March 3, 1873, whereupon Judge Merrick in behalf of the Memorialists, showed by Shepherd's own answer, that it was paid out of an appropriation made January 8, 1873. Then the Boss tried to wriggle out of it by claiming that it was a mistake in the print, but Judge Merrick very quietly produced a certified copy of the voucher on which the payment was made, dated December 3, 1872, one month before the appropriation to which the Boss referred to was made.

One Patrick Cullinane, a contractor, was also before the Committee. He testified that he did work for the old corporation, under Mayor Bowen, principally in grading, for which he was paid from eleven to eighteen cents per cubic yard. He had also performed the same kind of work for the present Board, for which he received thirty cents per cubic yard. One half of this would have been net profit if he had been paid for the work in cash. He was willing to take a contract to do all the grading for the Board at twenty-five cents cash. He is a responsible man and good for his contracts.

He further testifies that Col. Magruder, Treasurer of the Board of Public Works, demanded of him the snug little sum of $5,000, before he would pay for the work done and accepted by the Board, and which was justly due him. Having refused to accede to Magruder's demand he has not received a cent of the money due him. After the Board had received a million and a quarter from the United States government last spring he went to the Treasurer of the Board, but was refused payment because he would not pay Magruder his demands, and was told that there was no money for him because he would not "divide right."

To this, Magruder entered a general denial, and said that he was willing to let the matter rest, with his word against Cullinane's. But his denial, taken in connection with his subsequent statements, is not very convincing. In answer to Judge Wilson's interrogatories as to the items of expense on account of a certain sewer, Magruder testified that the total cost of this sewer to the Board was $132,000. Judge Wilson immediately proceeded to show that the United States government had paid the Board of Public Works for doing this identical work $173,000, showing a steal of $41,000 in this one item, independent of the fact that $22,000 additional had been charged to private property, showing a clear steal by the Ring of $63,000 in the B street sewer alone.

No wonder Shepherd and the Ring were anxious not to have an investigation into the affairs of the District. By subsidizing the Washington press, the most corrupt and venal on the continent, they hoped to bluster and blackguard the Memorialists out of their determination, but they did not succeed. Not only have Shepherd and his Ring been robbing the people of the District, but have had their hands elbow deep in the National Treasury at the same time. It is about time that they were brought to justice.

THE Commercial wants a "Commissioner of Forestry." We name its editor for the position. The noble dogwood, the sentimental water-beech, the poetical Judas Tree and the blushing sumac need a protecting genius. The editor of the Commercial would make a likely Dryad and lead the sylvan goddesses through such wonderful mazy dances to the pipings of the fauns. Give us our chosen Forester and—

> The nine-bark fair would split its sides,
> And the rattle-weed would shake
> The red percoon would stare, little Maud,
> And the mild lobelia wake.
> And oh! and oh! little Maud,
> The sycamore so tall,
> Would kiss the paw-paw at its feet.
> Till the birch trees they would squall.
> The oak trees and the lindens fair,
> Where the bugs go in and out
> Would nod to the maple trees aflame,
> And the squirrel's little snout—

we, we haven't the space to continue the poem this morning.

THE committee on the Cassville soldiers' Orphan School, among other opinions, report:

> Your committee are of opinion the school should have been removed long ago, and that would have avoided the necessity of an examination which should never have taken place. The inspectors of the Orphans' School Department, in the judgment of your committee, failed in the discharge of their duty. Going to inspect schools of this character when such visits were expected, and as the guests of the principal, is not a proper discharge of that duty. Had the inspectors discharged their duty properly, the superintendent would doubtless long since have removed the school, there being strong reasons for its removal independent of the guilt or innocence of Prof. Guss.

Among the reasons independent of the guilt or innocence of Prof. Guss for its removal, long ago, were that he was a petty and noisy Republican politician, and had a newspaper to ventilate his opinions. As he goes scot-free, we presume he will devote his enforced leisure in giving biographical and charcoal sketches of those who were instrumental in exposing him.

JAYNE has had his day, and now the merchants of New York, whom he has plundered and outraged, are to have theirs. Rufus Storey & Co., from whom he squeezed a penalty of $100,000, have sued him for $20,000, which they have discovered he forgot to render to the government. The honest fellow accounted to the government for only $80,000 of the forfeit. Mr. Storey is after the missing $20,000, and professes his willingness to spend $100,000 more to recover it. As General Butler was Jayne's counsel, he may know something about it. Another New York firm, Platt, Boyd & Co., whom Jayne has been trying in vain for nearly a year to make compromise, have sued him for $50,000 damages for trespass in seizing their books and papers. Jayne still holds the books, but Judge Blatchford has decided that he has no right to keep them any longer.

MRS. MARY CLEMMER AMES, in one of her Washington letters to the Independent, says that the gift of flowers sent by the colored attendant in the ladies' retiring parlor off the Senate gallery to adorn the coffin of Mr. Sumner, reached the room of Senator Cameron that same evening and was sent by him, with his compliments, to a lady stopping at a hotel. She adds: "I would rather be Kate, weeping for the despoiled offering to departed honor, than the woman who received it or the the Senator who sent it. It bore upon the coffin a card with this inscription, 'A tribute from Kate Brown to the martyred Senator, who has gone to reap his reward.' I must believe that by some mistake it was carried to Mr. Cameron's room. But how in keeping that the man who despoiled the greatest Senator of his honors in his life should rob him in death even of the flowers upon his coffin."

GENERAL BUTLER wrote a letter in 1871 to Henry Wilson the Vice President of the United States which was published last week for the first time. After expending all his sarcasm on Wilson, who had sent him a letter of advice, Butler says:—

> No man who had so little to manage, I agree, could have done better than you, and your advice in a like case would be priceless. But one has to till a potato patch and a prairie on such different principles that husbandry of one scarcely fits the other; and, therefore I cannot emulate your course brilliant as it has been; I can not join a church to get the votes of the religious people. I cannot profess temperance to get the support of temperance men. I would not join a Know-nothing lodge, and take an oath to persecute foreigners, to be elected United States Senator, however exalted that elevation might seem to me. I cannot be "all things to gain some." I must remain a plain, blunt man, and must speak right out the things that I do know.

BISHOP KERFOOT, of Pittsbugh, writes to a friend in the city: "The Lower House of Pennsylvania Legislature on the 19th inst. adopted, by a vote of 75 to 11, a resolution asking President Grant to give Gen. Fitz-John Porter a new trial." No man who has studied Gen. Porter's case doubts the justice of giving him a new trial, and no such a man, unless he is his enemy, doubts its expediency. Here is a gallant soldier, who fought bravely and skillfully for us, who was cashiered because the testimony that would have triumphantly acquitted him was inaccessible at the time of his trial, and who now offers that testimony and asks only for a hearing. Shall we refuse him bare justice?—Chicago Tribune.

THE State Police in Massachusetts has of late been singularly unfortunate in the prosecution of liquor dealers. Public feeling is evidently averse to the enforcement of the severe penalties provided by law, as there is no escape for the convicted liquor seller from the House of Correction. Of twelve indictments tried at Taunton recently, convictions were only obtained on three, and in Boston, George Young, the keeper of a respectable hotel, has been liberated by the verdict of a jury, and all his liquors restored to him.

IN the approaching State election in Illinois, the Democrats who are in a minority, proposes not to nominate a ticket, but to let the Grangers nominate a full ticket in opposition to the Republicans, which the Democrats will then support. The Republican party has made itself so odious by blundering and corrupt legislation during the present session of the Legislature, that its defeat is considered almost certain if all the elements of opposition can be rallied.

THE Trenton Gazette remarks what is not generally understood, that the Local Option bill that passed the New Jersey Senate the other day is what is called a State bill. It provides for the taking of the vote of the whole people on the question whether any licenses shall be granted in the State at all. But one election is provided for. The want of time will probably prevent the consideration of the bill in the House at the present session.

It is reported that at the special election held in the counties of Pike and Wayne, for member of the House of Representatives to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of W. H. Dimmick, Mr. Thos, T. Boyd, Republican, has been chosen. This is not improbable, as there were two democratic candidates in the field, Messrs. T. J. Ham, of Wayne, and E. B. Eldred, of Pike.

ON Monday, April 6, the general State election will occur in Connecticut. The candidates of the two old parties for State officers are as follows.

	Democratic.	Republican.
For Gov.	Chas. R. Ingersoll	H. H. Harrison
Lt. Gov.	Geo. G. Sill.	John T. Wait.
Treas.	W. E. Raymond.	D. P. Nichols.
Sec'y State.	M. H. Sanger.	J. Q. A. Stone.
Compt'lr.	A. R. Goodrich.	E. P. Packer.

MARCELLUS B. STEARNS, who becomes governor of Florida by the death of Gov. O. B. Hart, brought his carpet-bag from Maine when the cruel war was over.

AGAINST INFLATION.

THE VOICE OF THE NEW YORK BUSINESS MEN—THE RESOLUTIONS.

Cooper Institute, New York on Tuesday evening, was filled with the business men of that city to consider the National finances. The meeting was presided over by William Cullen Bryant and addressed by Elliott C. Cowdin, A. A. Low, Edward Atkinson, S. B. Chittenden and others. Letters were also received from Montgomery Blair, Charles Francis Adams and Frank A. Walker. The declarations of the meeting were not only emphatically opposed to inflation, but in favor of withdrawal from circulation of that part of the reserve issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the adoption of measures looking to a return to specie payments. On these points the utterances were clear and distinct as may be judged by the resolutions and extracts given below.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, A promise to pay money, whether emanating from an individual or a Government, is not itself money; and

Whereas, An increase of so-called paper money by our Government at this time, with the understanding that it is not to be redeemed with coin when duly demanded, would produce alarm and consternation, imperil the entire credit system throughout the land, and cause all prudent men to make future contracts only in gold at the present standard of weight and fineness; would be injurious and humiliating to the Government itself, because it would lower its standard at home and its credit abroad; would be injurious and demoralizing to everybody who has occasion to buy or sell, to borrow or lend, because its inevitable fluctuations would destroy the accuracy of the fixed standard for measuring values; would be injurious to inconsiderate men, because by affording unnatural facilities for speculation it would tempt them to burden themselves with debt in order to embark in hazardous schemes; would be injurious to stable business men, because these fluctuations and speculations would tend to deter them from engaging in the legitimate branches of trade, commerce, and manufacturers; and moreover, would deprive them, in a measure, of the use of their fair share of the money and capital of the country; and finally, would be injurious to the agricultural, industrial, and laboring classes, because, as all history, and especially our recent experience has taught them, it would enhance the price of those commodities which they need for daily use, without conferring upon them compensating benefits; and

Whereas, In the judgment of this meeting the existing volume of the currency is sufficiently large for carrying on the legitimate business of the country, and a return to specie payments at the earliest practicable day is alike the dictate of good faith and of sound policy; therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of the business men of the City of New York here assembled it would be unjust, unwise, and highly prejudicial to the interests of the whole American people for Congress, in this era of profound peace, to swell the present volume of currency by providing for an additional issue of United States legal tender notes, or any other kind of irredeemable paper money whatever.

Resolved, That if it be deemed expedient by Congress to establish a system of free banking, or to authorize a further issue of National bank notes, we insist that the honor and credit of the Government, as well as the safety and prosperity of our citizens, require that the system be based on solid foundations, and guarded from abuse by stringent restrictions; that the existing provision of law requiring a reserve of 25 per cent be maintained, and that one of the fundamental and irrevocable provisions of the system shall be an efficient mode of redemption in coin.

Resolved, That the prompt action of Congress in avowing as the settled policy of the Government that no more currency of any kind not redeemable in coin shall be issued, will tend to allay present anxiety, restore confidence, and give new life and prosperity to commerce and the general business of the country.

The letter of Charles Francis Adams which was not read owing to the lateness of the hour contains the following:

I have never entertained a doubt that Congress transcended its authority when it assumed the right to issue promises to pay money which it did not at the same time provide any means to pay, and then undertook to force the people to take them at a rate higher than they were really worth. Credit in trade depends upon the strict and punctual performance of agreements. Credit in general is the offspring of integrity. Nobody can make it at pleasure. To expect then that a prommissory note, known to carry a lie on its face, is going to be received as on an equal value with coin is simply folly. Not all the laws that ever were made by the most absolute of military chieftains, nor all the force which could be applied to their execution could ever make any sane man believe that a piece of paper promising to pay gold without performance of the promise is of as much value as the gold itself. It follows then that the Congressional fulmination of legal tenders was no more than a rank absurdity. Everybody knows that this paper is not and cannot be worth the money which it promises but does not pay. Everybody knows, too, that its actual value in the market depends upon the shifting accidents of trade. In point of fact it is seldom worth exactly the same sum for any two days together.

And what has been the consequence? Do we not see it in the development of the passion for gambling which has been nowhere carried to a greater extent than in your great city? The appreciation of this truth has been, in a measure, obscured to common observation, by the mode in which the operations have been described. Many people, doubtless, suppose that men are speculating on the value of gold, because it is so designated in the newspapers; whereas, the fact is undeniable that of all the precious metal gold is that which holds nearest the same value all over the globe. The gambling with us springs from the frequent changes in the value of the paper promises with which gold is paid for. Sometimes it approaches to 90 cents on the dollar, at others it falls to 84. Hence the temptation to take the chance of the rise or fall. Rouge et noir is not more seductive. This may all be play to the gamesters, but unfortunately it is death to all honest dealers in trade. Yet multitudes of the best people are really afraid that they would lose a great deal if the attempt were to be made to get rid of this unstable paper currency and to go back to the only foundations proved by long experience to be solid—a basis of coin. So far from it, I will venture to affirm that the losses experienced from year to year, and every day throughout the year, by the necessity of guarding against the recurring fluctuations in the estimate of irredeemable paper promises to pay, which nobody can be sure will ever be paid, far exceed in their gross amount those which would for a limited time follow the adoption of a firm but judicious policy of return to payment in coin, or in paper at once redeemable in coin. If it could be distinctly understood that a system of action to this effect would be steadily carried out by any permanent measures, however cautious, and my word for it, business would soon begin to assume a steadiness of support which it has not known for years, and which equivocating or false promises never can supply.

GERRYMANDERING.

A paper written by Mr. Buckalew on the clauses of the new Constitution of Pennsylvania, relating to the apportionment of Senators and Representatives, contains the following remarks: "Gerrymandering is unquestionably one of the most flagrant evils and scandals of the times, involving notorious wrong to the people and open disgrace to Republican institutions, and the convention was in fault in not providing more adequat guards against it. Upon this most important subject their work was but partly performed. All their limitations upon the divisibility of counties in the forming of senatorial and representative districts were well advised, but they should have gone further and cut up wholly the system of legislative apportionments, (as was proposed), or retaining it, have prescribed plural districts with minority representation."

Whether minority representation would have checked the evil of fraudulent apportionment as well as other abuses in our popular system of government is not a question for present consideration. We have here the admission of one of the most distinguished members of the convention that the convention was at fault in not providing more adequate guards against frauds on representation. That this important work of the convention was but partially performed is only too manifest in the monstrous apportionment bill now before the State Senate. In this bill every possible advantage is taken of the failure to provide in the new Constitution adequate guards for the protection of the people of Pennsylvania in their rights of representation. The evil is upon us. The Constitution does not provide sufficient protection against fraud, as is here acknowledged by one of its framers! A Republican Legislature, so far from seeking to mitigate the errors in the Constitution by a just apportionment, is preparing to avail itself of those errors in order to construct a monstrous instrument of gerrymandering iniquity. The only Weapon that is left to combat the wrong is the ballot-box. To this system of wrong are due many of the bad laws which oppress the people of Pennsylvania. A fraudulent apportionment enables the representatives in many instances to set at defiance the will of the great majority of the people. But it is in the power of the people to destroy the most cunning apportionment that was ever devised, and secure for themselves the just representation of which unscrupulous partisans seek to deprive them.—Harrisburg Patriot.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

[Phila. Ledger, 26]

At the annual election for Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on Tuesday, the greatest number of shares ever represented, except once, were voted. The crowd present to vote was unexampled on any like occasion. The following was the result:

J. Edgar Thomson	289,756
Josiah Bacon	286,094
Wistar Morris	286,094
John M. Kennedy	281,969
John Scott, Pittsburgh	286,094
Alexander J. Derbyshire	282,791
Samuel M. Felton	285,705
Alexander Biddle	285,305
N. Parker Shortridge	284,246
Henry M. Phillips	279,512

All the parties here named were elected Directors. Of the scattering vote cast S. T. Bodine received 7,234 votes and E. C. Knight 3,303. Yesterday the company was organized for the current year by electing J. Edgar Thomson President, Col. Thomas A. Scott First Vice President, George B. Roberts Second Vice President, Joseph Leslie Secretary, and Edmund Smith Treasurer.

OBITUARY.

Joseph Harrison, Jr., one of the most wealthy and enterprising citizens of Philadelphia, died on Friday, aged sixty-four years. He was known as one of the most prominent of locomotive and boiler manufacturers and in 1843 went to Russia to superintend the construction of the locomotives and rolling stock for the St. Petersburg and Moscow Railway, over 400 miles long, of which Major George W. Whistler, also an American, was the directing engineer. He also made a contract to maintain in running order for twelve years the rolling stock of the St. Petersburg and Moscow Railway. This was concluded in 1862 to the satisfaction of the government and the contractors. A French company then obtained the contract, but it failed to fulfil its terms, and it was abruptly terminated and a new one made with Mr. Harrison's former partner, Mr. Thomas Winans, and Mr. William Winans, for a term of eight years. Mr. Harrison returned to Philadelphia, where he has continued to reside ever since, except during occasional visits to Europe. He purchased a block of ground on Eighteenth, Locust and Seventeenth streets building his own splendid mansion on Eighteenth treet and where he died.

GIVE US ALL THE FACTS.

It appears by the testimony of Mr. Solicitor Banfield before the Committee of Ways and Means, yesterday, that, in spite of the reiterated assurances of Mr. Secretary Richardson to the contrary, important papers relating to the Sanborn contract are still withheld from Congress. We say again, give us all the facts. Must Congress draw out public documents from the Secretary as a dentist would pull teeth?—N. Y. Post.

THE GRAVESTONE.

"Doubtless the day may come when the question of sound finance will be one of immediate political importance, will be a direct political issue; but it is not so now. . . . At present the people are comparatively indifferent to the question of finance."—New York Times.

If the Times truly represents the Republican party in these declarations, the biographers of that party may begin their work at once. Its sands are run, if this is a true statement of its policy.—N. Y. Post.

A MISUNDERSTANDING.

[Worcester Gazette.]

One of the prominent physicians of this city was accosted by his son with, "Father do you think Bill Hoar will get Mr. Sumner's place in the Senate?" The Father replied, "Why, what do you mean?" "I mean will Bill Hoar be elected to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Sumner's death?" "My son," replied the father, "there is no such person as Bill Hoar, and if there was, that is not the proper way for you to speak of him; you should be more respectful." "Why, father" said the boy "that's the way Mr. Sumner spoke of him, himself." "I don't understand what you mean," answered the father, when the boy explained, "I read it in all the papers that when Mr. Sumner was dying he said to Mr. Hoar, "Take care of my civil rights, Bill!"

THE City Convention of Cincinnati Democrats adopted the following:

> Whereas, Respect for and protection of individual rights have always been the characteristic features of the Democratic party, and its views on questions of government have always been liberal toward the citizen, ever desiring to set no limits upon the liberty of the individual not clearly demanded by the interests of society, and therefore we do not believe in any attempt to interfere with the tastes, habits, and inclinations of individuals by officious legislation; therefore,
>
> Resolved, That the manufacture, sale, and consumption of spirituous and malt liquors should be regulated by a judiciously applied license law.

THE following extract from a speech of the late Senator Sumner, is printed some forty times in the N. Y. Herald of Saturday:

> *The possibility of a new issue of inconvertible paper I regard with amazement and anxiety, and, in my judgment, such an issue would be a detriment and a shame.*—CHAS. SUMNER.

ON THE OCEAN.

We were crowded in the cabin,
Not a soul would dare to sleep;
It was midnight on the waters,
And a storm was on the deep.

'Twas a fearful thing in Winter,
To be shattered by the blast,
And to hear the rattling trumpet
Thunder, "Cut away the mast."

So we shuddered there in silence,
For the stoutest held his breath,
While the angry sea was roaring,
And the breakers talked with Death.

And as thus we sat in darkness,
Each one busy in his prayers,
"We are lost!" the Captain shouted
As he staggered down the stairs.

But his little daughter whispered,
As she took his icy hand,
"Isn't God upon the ocean,
Just the same as on the land?"

Then we kissed the little maiden,
And we spoke in better cheer,
And we anchored safe in harbor
When the morn was shining clear.

SPRING FASHIONS.

[N. Y. Post.]

MATERIALS.

Cashmere, light styles of camel's hair, vignogne, de bege, numerous twills coming under the general head of diagonals, and Sicilienne cloth, a mixture of silk and wool, compose a majority of the spring fabrics exhibited. Mohairs in the fashionable shades of gray and brown are very handsome, and will be made into polonaises or suits, according to taste or fancy. A new material called satine de Nice—a combination of silk and wool having a fine twill, and which is brought out both in black and in colors, will be a stylish and favorite wear during spring and for cool days throughout the summer. Leno cloth which for warm weather is light and pleasant, has this season improved in quality, and comes out both in solid colors and in mottled and striped designs. Pongees, silk and wool, are in the new shades of gray and brown, and are desirable; but some cheap imitations, in which there is a mixture of cotton, do not wear well, and are not economical. Fancy silks for summer are fine and soft, and are striped in various widths; for the most part black in combination with white or colors. Cheap mixtures of wool and cotton are shown in great variety, but, as they are not durable, cannot be recommended. An all-wool fabric, pretty, and somewhat similar to the old fashioned barege, is plain and striped, and is brought out in *ecru* tints.

Black grenadine will be very popular, and in this material the stripes which were in favor last season have reappeared in new designs, varying from half an inch to two inches. They are in different styles—lace, satin, thick repped silk, canvas meshed; others, again, having polka dots and small figures.

In linen, brown, gray and *ecru* tints will prevail, with the lace and open-work stripes which are noticeable in other materials. Buff linens show white lace stripes, and canvas stripes are conspicuous in *ecru* and brown linens. Linen canvass is also exhibited for entire costumes or for polonaises, and dark blue linen for ladies' and misses' costumes; this last mentioned fabric does not, however, generally look well after washing. Batiste will be as popular as ever for the polonaise, and presents the same lace and open-work stripes as formerly.

Cambrics and percales have, for the most part, a groundwork in delicate tints, such as light gray, pale blue and buff, which form the foundation for tiny leaves and figures. Solid stripes alternate, also, with others in lace patterns. A new style in pique presents a lace stripe alternating with a plain corded one, though it may be observed in this connection that pique is declining in popular estimation. A novelty in nainsook appears with lace and figured stripes, and all standard white goods will, for in-door wear, be in as great demand as ever.

COLORS.

More noticeable changes have taken place in colors than in materials. The mingled tints of the last few seasons are disappearing, and a tendency towards the more positive colors which were formerly in vogue is observable. Still there are shades and tints in infinite variety, and the silks which are exhibited for spring wear are delicate and beautiful. Silver gray is predominant, but browns will to a great extent divide the popular favor. Chestnut and mahogany, which are the favorite lines, include all shades from the deepest and richest to the palest and most delicate. Bronze and olive tints, which were so popular, have almost entirely vanished.

Fashionable costumes will still display two shades in combination, and a few of these which appear well in unison may be mentioned. In grays, Gris de Norvege and Gris d'Acier may be combined with effect; so also may Gris Clair and Gris de Swede; Feutre (felt color) and Gris Tableaux are also in harmony. In browns, Noisette and Bordeaux combine well. Blue has been so much worn that it is now declining in popularity, although the dark "Napoleon" and some kindred shades, which, however, are true blues and not mixed with other tints, will still be worn. Sage, mignonette, and greenish grays are quite *passee*.

A cashmere finished soft black silk is more popular than gros grain; it exhibits a finer cord; and indeed the heavy repped silks are steadily losing ground, although, of course, still worn.

TRIMMINGS.

In trimmings, fringe and lace find much favor, the greatest variety and handsomest designs being in black; though colored fringes, plain, tasseled and with fancy headings are brought out for colored materials. In black, jet of a fine quality, brilliant and comparatively light, is largely introduced in a great variety of styles. There is passementerie for headings and insertions, and a tasteful display of ornamental work—some intended to sustain drapery in place of ribbon bows; some as a finish for the ends of trimmings and the like—pretty little trifles to be placed almost anywhere, according to the taste of the designer. In some new trimmings and buttons, cut steel is seen. The partiality for jet has extended even to lace, and both Yak and French laces are profusely garnitured with beads. These French laces will be largely worn on costumes of summer silks and grenadines, and will be as effective as a finish for veils and scarfs. Lace insertions, beaded to match the trimming laces are also shown. Colored laces, both woollen and linen, are brought out in new shades to match the new spring materials.

Embroidery will be in as great favor as ever, and, in black, jet will be often combined. The open English embroidery, which several years ago was very fashionable, will be revived for use on cashmeres, silks and thinner summer goods. Beautiful polonaises of the new woollen materials are embroidered in wool to match, or in a darker shade, and linen and batiste suits can be bought with the flounces and polonaises embroidered. For batiste, woollen embroidery is in favor, but will not be so stylish as the English. Braiding is preferred by many to embroidery, as it is done so much more easily; and some new dolmans and jackets are covered with braiding and jet.

Buttons will be extensively used in garniture, and will be in about the same styles and sizes as last winter, except that the oxydized will be no longer popular. Pearl buttons, plain-smoked and opal tinted are very beautiful; and something new will be buttons of tortoise shell, carved and plain, which will blend harmoniously with the new Spring goods.

COSTUMES.

For street costume the styles are, in general, unchanged. Chief among them is a plain effect in front and on the sides, and at the back a moderately *bouffant* drapery. Double breasted garments will not be so much worn as during cold weather. Skirts for street wear should not be long, as demi-trains are suitable only for house and carriage wear, while for full dress the long train must ever be considered elegant.

MILLINERY

The probabilities are that no very decided change will take place in millinery for some time. For Spring, straw will be most in demand, and the preference for this fabric will extend into the summer. Few fancy straws are seen; but black, white, gray and *ecru* undressed straws and chips will be worn. Costume hats and bonnets are made of material harmonizing with or the same as the dress. Soft crowns will be seen in straw, silk, lace and crepe, and being very dressy will obviate the necessity for much additional trimming. Wreaths and half-wreaths of flowers and leaves will be in very great favor, and so also will fruit, particularly dark grapes in clusters and black currants. The favorite silks for bonnets, and for trimming are Gros de Suez drap d'Orient and Soie de Chine, which, as the season advances, will be replaced in lighter styles by French crepe and crepe lisse. Black lace will be largely used in millinery. In this line something new is black net, embroidered in patterns, with fine cut jet beads. This is shown in sets comprising a crown piece, coronet and strips for trimming. These are placed smoothly over the frame, and ornamented with beaded lace and flowers.

All styles of jet ornaments are in demand, but are universally made of cut beads, in contradiction to the solid jet, which is now quite out of vogue. Airy sprays of jet and aigrettes will be a distinctive feature; bands composed entirely of jet beads are brought out for bindings and in millinery; jet fringes will also be used.

In the selection of colors much liberty is allowed, and contrasts will be fashionable Not less so will be two shades of the same color in combination; in general, one very light, the other dark.

A MOTHER AND THREE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

In New York on Wednesday morning a tenement house situated on Third avenue and 142d street was destroyed by fire. The house was tenanted by eleven families, says the Sun, all of whom escaped except Mrs. Mary Burns and her children, Maggie, aged nine years, Bessie, aged seven, and Michael, aged five, who were consumed. Thomas Burns, the husband and father, escaped with his daughter Annie, twelve years old, and an infant aged two. The family occupied the upper story, and were first made aware of it by the smoke which filled their apartments. Mr. Burns sprang from his bed and taking the infant and his oldest daughter, told his wife to follow. She started with the other children, but fell at the head of the stairs suffocated. The firemen and police who had by this time arrived repeatedly attempted to penetrate the smoke and flames to rescue the family, but they were driven back each time. The agonizing wails of the father as he comprehended the fate of his children touched the stoutest hearts.

On account of the scarcity of water the firemen could do nothing toward saving the building. The chemical engines played on the adjoining house, also a frame tenement, and checked the flames with a loss of a portion of it. Had there been water the fire could have been confined to the house where it originated, and most of the building saved.

The fire was the work of an incendiary. It was set under the stairs in the first hall, and cut off escape. The Inspector of Public Buildings had fire escapes put in the building last week, and by this means most of the occupants reached the ground. Others were taken from the windows by the police and the firemen. Had the building burned before the escapes were attached, nearly every one in the house would have perished.

HEALTH OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

In a recent lecture in New York on "Diseases" Mrs. Walter C. Lyman called special attention to simple hygienic principles as the surest and pleasantest preventives of ailments peculiar to women. She also gave concise descriptions of the diseases of children and methods for their treatment. Size, she said, in either a man or woman, other things being equal, is a measure of power. The larger the lungs, provided they be healthy, the greater the physical strength of their owner. Normal breathing lies at the foundation of health. The majority of women fashionably dressed breathe largely from the chest, often calling into action only the apex of the lungs. Women as well as men should employ the abdominal muscles in respiration. Slender women may increase their size by right breathing. All women not physically strong may, by a judicial manipulation of chest and abdominal muscles, full and deep respirations, and clothing properly adjusted, enjoy freedom from pain, vigorous and continuous health. Corpulency, which is not infrequently a result of imperfect digestion, can be materially reduced by strengthening the muscular system. The most powerful singers—Parepa Rosa and Jenny Lind, for examples—have made vigorous use of the abdominal muscles. Many singers affect audiences unpleasantly by their convulsive efforts to force a more than ordinary supply of air into the lungs. Their capacity can only be rightly increased by daily thorough inhalations and exhalations applications.

A STREET IDYL.

Wind-shaken lilies, silver-belled and sweet,
Pearls floating down the dusty London street;
Embodied dreams; a resurrection bright
Of some foregone, forgotten, lost delight.

Who drew them from their dusky, cool retreat,
Where they could hear the Spring's first pulses beat
In deep green woods, or by the silvery gleam
Of some slow rippling, forest-shadowed stream?

Where are they drifting in that snowy dress?
To make death tender with their loveliness:
Or stir within some weary, death-cold breast
Thoughts which the dull, hard world had laid to rest.

Will they reflect their image clear that lies
In the soft depth of little children's eyes?
Or will those chalices of silver bells
Imprison tears within their fragrant cells?

Oh, myriad-voiced! beneath the summer sky,
To some a song, to some a bitter cry,
Pass to your mission, While I hear the beat
Of angel footsteps flutter from the street.

SPRING FASHIONS.

BONNETS.

Black and white chip bonnets, chip fronts with silk crowns, and black net bonnets are the fashionable choice for spring wear, and will also comprise the summer selection. The choice of shape depends on whether or not the coronet is becoming, as styles may be condensed into those with coronets and those without. That the coronet will not disappear this season is certain from the fact that many of the finest chip bonnets imported have coronets, while it is also true that the newest shapes have flat and scooped fronts. The latter although finished with frilled face trimming, are not designed to lie flatly on the smooth tresses of hair in cottage fashion, but are moulded upon a crown braid in a way that makes them as effective as the stately coronet bonnets. One entirely new shape has the brim curved upward and then drooping again, leaving a groove in which a wreath or soft puffs of silk are placed. Black hats will retain all their popularity; indeed the choice lies between black and white, with trimmings of silk and flowers to match the costume. Strings are seldom seen, and this does away with the last distinguishing feature between bonnets and round hats; the same head covering now serves for each, as it is a bonnet when worn far back on the head, and a hat when tilted farther forward. The Directoire, the Rabagas reversed, the gypsy, and the cap bonnets called indiscriminately the Charlotte Corday, Normandy and Alsacian, are the popular styles.

To trim these bonnets fashionably the coronet, if there be one, is partly faced with silk bias, about an inch wide, with an edge of chip visible; if two shades of silk are used the light is on the face of the coronet, the dark behind it; a soft pleating of crepe lisse, tulle or lace is then placed underneath, with a wreath or rose cluster upon it, or else a scarf of bias soft silk is twisted around below it and tied behind in a smart bow with very short ends. If there is no coronet, trim the inside as just described, and put a pleating of silk fringed on the edge, or of tulle, or of beaded lace, sewed flatly on the front of the bonnet; black chip and tulle bonnets have the edges bound with jet galloon—a very pretty fancy. To trim the crown, put bias gros grain or else gros d'Orient (soft twilled silk) in irregular folds around it, with loose puffs, snells and capricious loops finished almost abruptly behind without drapery, and avoiding all set bows, strings, or any fixed prim garniture. Mass the flowers and feathers on the front and around the left side to the back, leaving the right extremely plain. Some rich, massive loops directly in front of the crown, and a single ostrich tip above them, give a bonnet an air of style that more elaborate ornament fails to impart.

The most delicate shades of rose, blue, green and maize are selected for trimming silk, and natural-looking flowers are found to match them. Scarfs of double silk, pink on one side and the faintest green on the other, are twined around chip hats, while others have chip fronts with shirred green crowns, showing rose linings in the frills.

Roses without foliage, large blush-roses, tea-roses, and the dark red Agrippina roses, are branched together six or eight on a stem and almost suffice to trim a bonnet.

FRENCH COSTUMES—POLONAISES.

Importations of costumes show polonaises in abundance, and in variety of materials, such as gray and brown camel's hair, black cashmere, ecru batiste, black guipure, white net embroidered with floss and "white jet", and also of silk, either black or white, wrought all over with the new open-worked English embroidery. These new polonaises are very long-belted garments of simple shape, with square back drapery, and sometimes square fronts, Medicis collars, coat sleeves, are usually single breasted, and are buttoned only half their length, or else only a short distance below the belt, whence they slope away to a point on each side. Pockets, sashes and buttons are reduced from last year's extravagant proportions, and are retained for use, not show.

DE BEGE SUITS.

De bege suits for general wear and traveling are in natural brown and gray shades, made with basque and upper skirt over a darker silk skirt, on which are de bege flounces piped with silk. The English basque and over-skirt are excellent models of these.

NEW SILVER-GRAY COSTUME.

One of the charming silver-gray costumes imported for spring is of cashmere and silk combined; the basque and apron are of cashmere, the sleeves, skirt and drapery of silk of a darker shade. The skirt, which has, alas! demi-train, is trimmed with a single bias flounce, gathered very full and six inches deep. The wrinkled apron front of the cashmere is piped with silk, and three folds are set in the wrinkles on each side, as if to call attention to the wrinkles; the back drapery is silk sashes, with some cashmere set in, and intricately arranged.

NEW EVENING DRESSES.

The newest evening dresses have shirred front breadths, and are without overskirts or sashes. To illustrate: One is of pink faille of most delicate shade. The three front breadths are shirred from belt to toe in seven or eight flat puffs gradually widening toward the bottom, and without flounces; edging the side of these is a wide jabot of point duchesse lace, with blushroses set in the shells of lace behind are seven straight flounces covering the breadths from the belt to the edge. The low waist with basque back and pointed front has the front covered with a shirred piece done most exquisitely; the bertha is of upturned folds of faille and white lisse, with a lace fall and corsage cluster of roses. —[Harper's Bazar.

THE ADVANTAGES OF BEING AN ILLINOIS WIFE.

[Special to Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., March 25.—The bill revising the law in relation to husband and wife, which has passed both Houses and will undoubtedly become law, provides that a married woman may in all cases sue and be sued, without joining her husband with her, to the same extent as if she were unmarried; an attachment or judgment may be enforced against her as if she were a single woman; if sued with her husband she may defend for her own right; if he neglects to defend she may defend for him also, and vice versa. In short, she may enjoy all the luxuries of a lawsuit on her own hook without the consent or interference of the party who used to be styled "lord and master." That phrase has lost its significance. When a married woman takes it into her head to injure anyone, the husband will not be responsible unless he is a party to the injury; the husband shall not be liable for the debts of the wife, so when he gets a bill for a "love of a dress," a "duck of a bonnet," or a "perfectly splendid" laudanlet, he can turn it over to his "better half" and let her come down with the stamps. This provision is intended to check extravagance on the part of ladies by compelling them to share the hardships of paying bills. Contracts and liabilities incurred by the wife may be enforced against her the same as if she were unmarried, but she cannot enter into partnership business with any other person without the husband's consent, unless he be idiotic or insane, or is in the Penitentiary, or has abandoned her, when she can do as she pleases. The wife may receive, use, and possess her own earnings, and sue for the same free from the interference of the husband or his creditors. One cannot sue or recover compensation for services performed for the other.

She can obtain, handle, manage, sell, and convey property independent of him, but they shall not convey property to each other without a conveyance in writing to be recorded in the same manner as chattel mortgages. This is to prevent them from making conveyance to defraud other parties outside the family. She may be sued for property unlawfully obtained before marriage. If one abandons the other and leaves the State for a year, or is imprisoned in the Penitentiary, the Court may authorize the half remaining to manage, control, and sell the property of the base deserter for the maintenance of the family and contracts made for that purpose shall be binding on both. One may confer power of attorney on the other in the same manner as other persons.

The expenses of the family and the education of the children shall be chargeable upon the property of both or either, and in relation thereto they may be sued jointly or separately. Neither can remove the other or their children from their homestead without the consent of the other, unless the owner of the property shall provide another homestead for the family.

If he abandons her, she shall have the custody of minor children, unless for some good reason, the courts otherwise direct. When one is insane for a year, the other may execute a conveyance or mortgage of real estate for such insane person, and thereby relinquish his or her right of curtesy, dower, or homestead in such real estate.

These are the main points of the bill which abolishes the "tyrant man" and places woman on a perfect equality with him when he marries her.

THE EVILS NERVES ARE HEIR TO.

Mrs. Walter C. Lymons lectured in New York on Wednesday on "Nervous Diseases," as follows:

The human body is a complicated affair. First, is the bony form or frame work; over this the muscular system and overlying both the nervous and intelligent one, and above all the brain, carefully protected by the skull, and far within us. From the brain go out little fine threads or nerves communicating with all parts of the body; hence the mind may not be affected without influencing the body, or the body without affecting the mind. In the hands the nerves are many, also in the feet, producing their sensitiveness. The nerves in the bottom of the feet connect with those of the spine, which makes improper care of the feet the occasion of many nervous headaches; for these headaches try a foot-bath twice a day, allowing the feet to remain in the water long enough to absorb the water needed, fifteen or twenty minutes. One hour of mental anxiety will derange the functions of the body more than a year of physical labor without worry. In one part of the brain lies the nerves which control, through the will, the animal part of our natures, while in another place are the nerves controlling the digestive organs, the generative organs, &c., &c. Any trouble in either of these parts of the brain affects of course the organs it controls. The mind and body do not work independent of each other. A large proportion of the crimes committed come from a diseased condition of the brain. All suicides are committed through insanity, as well as many other murders. Organic disease of the heart is very rare, owing to the wise and peculiar distribution of its nerves. The left side of the body is more liable to disease than the right, owing to our being a one-handed people, and exercising one side more than the other. Teach children to use both hands alike and to have perfect developed bodies. Women who use their brains much and judiciously at the same time are happier, healthier, and live longer than those who allow household and other cares to absorb them—get way now and then from all vexations and troubles, find rest in picture galleries, reading rooms and places of amusement. Ladies who are very nervous, with the palms of the hands and hollow of the feet hot, put the hands in water to cover the pulse, the feet in water, and bathe the temples and head behind the ears. There is an electric action in water; it is also required for the system; five-eighths of the weight of the body being pure water, or should be. For pain or irritation in the small of the back, hip-baths are good; for exhaustion and restlessness they are strongly advised. Turkish baths are also exceedingly beneficial, and may be taken by most people as often as once a week with good effect; they improve the complexion, circulation, and tone of the flesh.

AN Iowa jury recently decided that when a marriage engagement is broken off, the parties must return all presents or their value in money.

THE SWALLOWS.

Ah! swallows, is it so?
Did loving lingering summer, whose slow pace
Tarried among late blossoms, loth to go,
Gather the darkening cloud-wraps round her face
And weep herself away in last week's rain!
Can no new sunlight waken her again?
"Yes," one pale rose a blow
Has answered from the trellised lane:
The flickering swallows answer "No."

From out the dim gray sky
The arrowy swarm breaks forth and specks the air,
While, one by one, birds wheel and float and fly,
And now are gone, then suddenly are there;
Till to the heavens are empty of them all.
Oh fly, fly south, from leaves that fade and fall,
From shivering flowers that die;
Free swallows, fly from Winter's thrall,
Ye, who can give the gloom good-bye.

But what for us who stay
To hear the winds and watch the boughs grow black,
And in the soddened mornings day, by day,
Count what lost sweets bestrew the nightly track
Of frost-foot Winter trampling towards his throne?
Swallows, who have the sunlight for your own,
Fly on your sunward way;
For you has January buds new-blown,
For us the snows and gloom and grey.

On, on, beyond our reach,
Swallows, with but your longing for a guide;
Let the hills rise, let the waves tear the beach,
Ye will not balk your course nor turn aside,
But find the psalms and twitter in the sun,
And well for them whose eager wings have won
The longed for goal of light;
But what of them in twilights dun
Who long but have no wings for flight?
—Augusta Webster.

IMPOVERISHED ROYALTY.

THE EX-KING AND QUEEN OF SPAIN.

It is barely four years since Don Francis de Assisis, consort of Queen Isabella II. of Spain, resided in the most sumptuous apartments of the Royal Palace at Madrid. The royal exchequer was always open to him, and he gratified his expensive tastes by purchasing large numbers of the finest horses in the world, and by acquiring the masterpieces of French and Italian *ebinisterie*, forming, in the course of a few years, a little museum of curiously-wrought and exceedingly costly writing-desks, inlaid with pearls and precious stones; easy-chairs, upon which ingenious cabinet-makers had spent years of assiduous labor; and work-boxes and caskets of surpassing beauty and enormous value.

When the royal family was so summarily expelled from Spain, Queen Isabella had to leave most of her valuables at Madrid; and her unfortunate husband arrived in Bayonne, on his way to Paris, with a few trunks containing little beyond his personal wardrobe. His horses, his diamonds, and his above mentioned collection of costly articles of artistic *ebinisterie*, had remained in Madrid. The horses were confiscated by the new Government for military purposes; what became of his diamonds has never been ascertained; and his "museum" had been destroyed by the indignant populace which upon invading the Royal Palace, they found that Don Francis de Assisis had been so reckless as to have placed on a splendid Murillo, in his sitting room, a paper target, at which he had fired numerous shots from an air-pistol, almost destoying the superb painting.

Queen Isabella herself had not saved very much money from the sudden shipwreck, and what funds she had at her command during the first years of her exile from Spain, she invested, in great part, in intrigues to regain her lost throne. Little of her money was given to her neglected husband; and, as Don Francis de Assisis had never learned to husband his resources, he was repeatedly sued by his creditors in Paris; and he speedily became so disgusted with life at the French capital that he went, in 1870, shortly before the breaking out of the Franco-German War, to Vienna, and settled there permanently. The Austrian court took no notice of him, and it is known to comparatively few people in Vienna that the man who once sat on the Castilian throne, by the side of the successor of Ferdinand and Isabella and Charles V., lives now in their midst.

His house is a plain, two-story building, in one of the deserted streets of the Leopoldstadt, and a correspondent of the Pesth Lloyd who recently visited this representative of fallen, and impoverished royalty, gives the following account of an interview with Don Francis:

"I met," he writes, "the husband of ex-Queen Isabella in his *salon*, a large room, looking out upon a spacious court-yard, which, among other curious things, contained a circular bowling-alley, such as I had never seen before, and which the ex-King is said to have made entirely with his own hands; a singularly shaped aviary, filled with eight or ten screeching parrots and cockatoos; and a wooden shed, painted bright red, which is used as a stable for the only horse now owned by His ex-Majesty. Don Francis de Assisis had only a single attendant with him, a young cousin of his, with a very long name, which I do not remember, and with as haughty a demeanor as if he still was in the Alcazar, at Madrid, and not in a cheap house on the banks of the Danube. The bearing and appearance of Isabella's husband, on the other hand, I must confess, were an agreeable disappointment to me. He is a polished gentleman, with a handsome, melancholy face, large, dreamy eyes and a very pleasant smile. He spoke to me in excellent French, and his conversation was both animated and interesting. With great ease and frankness he alluded to the numerous distinguished personages with which he had been brought in contact during his eventful life, and his opinions were remarkable for their shrewdness and utter lack of bitterness. He acknowledged that his exile from Madrid weighed heavily upon him, but he did not express either hope or belief that he would ever return thither. I mentioned Serrano's name, and that was the only occasion when he knit his brows, and immediately changed the subject. He was pleased with life in Vienna, and said he liked the people, because they were so lively and good-natured The only thing that displeased him was the extreme prevalence of beggary, in consequence of which he was overwhelmed, during the first few months after his arrival in Vienna, with calls and letters from impudent mendicants, most of whom pretended to have been reduced from affluence and aristocratic positions by the rapid progress of democracy to indigence. But Don Francis said, good-humoredly, that he had speedily got rid of these importunate people, because he had very little to give them.

"Everything about the house, in fact, indicated very plainly that Don Francis lived no longer in lap of opulence. He, who had once reveled in apartments whose walls were covered with the costliest hangings and embellished with the masterpieces of Murillo and Valasquez, had now to dwell in very plain rooms, with cheap muslin curtains before the windows, rather common paper on the walls, no pictures whatever, and ordinary rose-wood furniture.

"It is said that Don Francis de Assis is had not a single book in his apartments in the Royal Palace at Madrid, and that he rarely ever read a newspaper. Be this as it may, I vainly looked for anything literary in his sitting-room, where he spends several hours everyday, passing the remainder of his time mostly in his workshop, a small room on the upper floor, in which he works as a carver and cabinet-maker, in both of which trades he is said to be quite skilled.

"He never goes into society; and, in fact, although he has now been in Vianna for a considerable length of time, he speaks little or no German. His only recreation is an occasional ride in the Prater."—[Appleton's Journal.

A TENNESSEE ROMANCE.

He was young, he was fair, and he parted his hair, like the average beau, in the middle; he was proud, he was bold, but the truth must be told, he played like a fiend on the fiddle. Barring his voice, he was everything nice, and his heart was so loving and tender, that he always turned pale when he trod on the tail of the cat lying down by the fender. He clerked in a store, and the way that he tore off calico, jeans, and brown sheeting, would have tickled a calf, and made the brute laugh in the face of a quarterly meeting. He cut quite a dash with a darling moustache which he learned to adore and cherish, for one girl had said, while she dropped her proud head, that 'twould kill her to see the thing perish. On Sundays he'd search the straight road to the church unheeding the voice of the scorner; and demurely he sat, like a young tabby cat, with the saints in the amen corner. He sang like a bird, and his sweet voice was heard fairly tugging away at long metre; and we speak but the truth, when we say that this youth could outshine a hungry musquito.

She was young, she was fair, and she scrambled her hair like the average belle of the city; she was proud, but not bold, yet the truth must be told, the way she chewed wax was a pity. Barring this vice, she was everything nice, and the world admired her bustle; and the Fayetteville boys, being calmed by the noise, walked miles to hear it rustle. She cut quite a swell, did this wax-chewing belle, and men flocked in crowds to meet her; but she gave them the shirk, for she loved the young clerk, who sang like a hungry mosquito. So she hemmed and she hawed, and she sighed and she "chawed" till her heart and jaws were broken; then she walked by his store, while he stood at the door awaiting some loving token. She raised up her eyes with a mock surprise, and tried to enact the scorner; but, to tell the truth, she grinned at the youth who loved the amen corner.

* * * They met—alas! what came to pass was soft and sweet and precious, they wooed, they cooed, he talked, she chewed—O, how they loved, good gracious! They had to part; he rose to start; her grief can not be painted; these are the facts; she swallowed her wax, then screamed, then choked, then fainted. Her pa appeared; her beau, quite scared, rushed out to get some water; the watch-dog spied his tender hide, and bit him where he "oughter." The tale is sad, the sequel stern—so thinks the youth thus bitten. He sings no more, as oft of yore—he gave that girl the mitten.

She pined apace, her pretty face looked, slender and dejected; her father kind, but somewhat blind, beheld her and reflected. His income taxs he spent for wax—she smiled and called him clever. She went to work, forgot that clerk, and chawed in bliss forever!—[J. Bateman Smith.

THE KHEDIVE OF EGYPT.

For several summers following 1861, Ismael Pasha, Khedive of Egypt, resided at his palace at Emirghian, on the Bosphorus. This is a very large structure, with the *haremlik*, and other dependencies, stretching a square in length along the water's edge, plain in exterior to avoid invidious comparison with the Imperial *saray*, but furnished in the highest style of Oriental taste and elegance. It is surrounded by beautiful gardens, dotted over with beds of brilliant flowers, sedulously kept fresh and blooming with copious showers of water, and standing out in striking relief from the bright green sward in which they are set. The grounds rise with a broad inclining sweep from the Bosphorus to a height of some two hundred feet, and are covered with clumps of majestic palms, plantations of roses, and fanciful ornaments. They are some thirty acres in extent. An immense sum of money has been expended in the embellishment of this noble park, and an army of gardeners is constantly employed in keeping it in perfect order. The Khedive always comes to Constantinople in one of his own yachts, vessels of the dimensions of an ordinary man-of-war, fleet as a steam-power can make them, of exquisite beauty of mold and finish, and equipped internally with as luxurious a splendor as Cleopatra's barge. As soon as he arrives he visits his suzerain, the Sultan, and then notifies the dean of the diplomatic corps of his presence, and of his readiness to receive the foreign ministers. It being the custom to call on him individually, the interviews are private, and a better opportunity is thus offered of interchanging views and of studying his character. As he speaks French fluently from his Parisian education no interpreter is needed. His manner of reception is cordial and courteous, and so unostentatious as to invite to equal frankness on the part of his visitors, and to remove the restraint that ordinarily prevents freedom of intercourse with personages of his rank.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING TO BE A CARDINAL

"Archbishop Manning is to be made a cardinal,"—so the rumor runs in clerical circles in Rome, as our special correspondent tells us this week. We hope the news may be true. No bishop in all the Church more richly deserves high honor than Dr. Manning. A Protestant English paper, the Pall Mall Gazette, said lately, "since Cardinal Wolsey's time no Catholic has exerted so great a personal influence in England." And even his enemies, and the enemies of the Church are forced to be silent or to say that the influence of the great Archbishop of Westminster has always been used for the good of his own people, and for the good of his country. There never was a born and patriotic Englishman so well beloved by the Irish people as Dr. Manning, which shows how much religious difference has had to do in alienating the sister islands. Should Archbishop Manning be made a Cardinal, there will be an Irishman and an Englishman wearing the red hat at the same time, which has never been the case before.—[Boston Pilot.

VARIETIES.

AN Iowa man has recovered 13 cents damages for having been called a fraud.

MANY of the New York milliners find it necessary to issue cards for their opening receptions to prevent rivals in trade visiting their establishments and stealing ideas.

A PHILADELPHIA shoemaker has the following sign conspicuously posted in his shop: "Never get in debt to your shoemaker, and then you can call your soul your own."

A BROOKLYN girl of six summers says the reason the man on the new fractional currency looks so mad, is be cause he is only put on a ten-cent stamp instead of a fifty center.

A VIENNA journal recently contained an advertisement offering the services of "Anna Agrikol, sick nurse, watches dead bodies, repairs straw chairs, applies leeches, and makes pastry, desserts and delicacies."

A WORTHY Quaker thus wrote: "I expect to pass through this world but once. If, therefore, there be any kindness I can show, or any good thing I can do to my fellow beings, let me do it now. Let me not defer or neglect it, for I will not pass this way again."

A COUNTRY paper says that, in reply to a question from the lecture committee of the chief town of the district as to the subject of a lecture to be given at the institution, the lecturer telegraphed, "A taste of Naples and Rome." The Telegraph made it read, "A Taste of Apples and Rum."

THE peach crop is believed to have been somewhat injured by the alternations of heat and cold during the latter part of February, but unless there should come more fatal blights, which is not likely, the crop will be an average one.

TURKEY and Russia are said to be quietly preparing for war against each other. Turkey is purchasing cannon and pushing the construction of railways, and Russia is rebuilding Sebastopol, making all the men of the empire liable to military duty, and adding iron monsters to her Black Sea fleet.

THE Emperor of Brazil has been sued for his hotel bill. Stopping recently at the Grand Hotel du Louvre, in Porto, he was presented, upon leaving, with so extravagant a bill that he refused to pay it. A Rio de Janeiro court will now have to settle the difficulty between the Emperor and hotel-keeper.

THE greatest bell in the world, the "Emperor William Bell," destined for the Cologne Cathedral, has just been finished. It weighs about 60,000 pounds, is eighteen feet high and fourteen feet wide. The first moulding of the bell proved a failure, and considerable difficulty has yet to be overcome in transporting the immense mass from Frankenthal, where it was cast, to the top of the tower of the Cologne Cathedral.

FOUR Yale students a few nights ago climbed to the old college clock by means of the lightning rod and a broken window. They cut the bell-rope after they had got into the tower and binding it around one of their number let him down on the outside to the clock's face so that he could get the hands. The hands on both sides were broken off and carried away. The boys also took away some of the works of the clock for private distribution.

A REMARKABLE rose-bush adorns the cottage of S. A. Randall, the photographer of Santa Rosa, California. It was planted in 1858, and is of the Lamarque variety, the most beautiful of white roses. Imagine an immense bouquet of white roses, twenty-five feet high, twenty-two feet across, beautifully rounded, with a blossoming surface of four hundred square feet, with four thousand full-blown roses and twenty thousand buds.

THE finest collection of ancient lace ever made has been lent by M. Dupont of Paris for the International Exhibition of London. There are about 300 examples, some of which have a historical interest as having belonged to sov ereigns such as Louis XV., Marie Antoinette, and Napoleon I. The specimens are to be arranged in chronological order to illustrate the origin and growth of the art of lace making.

THE statue to Rousseau in the vaults of the Pantheon at Paris is one of the most remarkable things of its kind; the vault is about ten feet square with the tomb in the centre. It consists of a plain panel on each side, and out of the heavy slab which covers the top the right arm of the concealed statue is represented as having burst open the tomb, from which it projects at least a foot, with the hand grasping, and holding up the torch of truth.

THE Boston Globe remarks: "A copy of the Bible, bound in calf, according to the Edinburgh Scotsman, was lately found in the stomach of a codfish, and bore the name of William Sim, and the date 1830. It has been learned that Sim was a sailor of Dundee, who went to sea in 1834, and has not been heard from since. The supposition is that everything appertaining to him was devoured by this fish, which had been tormented for forty years with an indigestible Bible in its stomach."

ADELINA PATTI has lately been meeting with her usual triumphs at St. Petersburg and Moscow, and has received the usual tributes of cash, adulation, flowers and jewelry, to which this fortunate child of art is so well accustomed. As yet, her supremacy as the leading prima donna of the world seems to be unquestioned. To be sure, she has no longer to contest with a Grisi, a Pasta, or any of the school of the thoroughly great dramatic artists, of whom Tietjens is almost the last representative. We presume that in course of time Adelina Patti will revisit America, but no date is fixed.—[N. Y. Post.

THE Boston Transcript describes the private box of Mr. A. T. Stewart at Niblo's Garden, which is said to equal in style, size, and convenience the box of any crowned head in Europe. It consists of a suit of four rooms, a large parlor, dressing room, cloak room and box. They are richly carpeted and curtained, and the parlor has immense mirrors and one of the finest cut glass chandeliers in the city. The dressing room has every appurtenance of the toilet, and his box is filled with luxurious Turkish chairs covered with crimson satin. A dance can be indulged in between the acts if the orchestra be playing, or a supper served from the Metropolitan, just across the court.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR, } WM. SCHOYER,
JOS. S. LASE, } E. A. MYERS.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, April 4, 1874.

THE Chicago Tribune warns the farmers of the West that the McCrary bill will work them the most serious injury if it passes the Senate.

SENATOR SCOTT wants to exchange greenbacks for bonds. We believe this is not a novel idea, but had it been adopted six years ago, the national debt would have almost disappeared.

THE female crusaders are forbidden to congregate upon the pavements in Cincinnati. The Mayor permits them to hold meetings in the public squares and in saloons where the proprietors are willing.

THE escape of Henri Rochefort and his companions from New Caledonia will not be very pleasant news to the ruling powers in France. He will be very apt to make things lively at an early day.

THE Commercial denies that Chase, Seward, Greeley and Sumner were originally anti-slavery men. They all died abhorring the political rascalities that the Commercial advocates, which accounts for its disbelief.

MR. WHALEY, M. P. does not find much consolation in Parliament so far as excusing him of his contempt of Court on the Tichborne trial is concerned. The Committee made an adverse report and now he wants another Committee appointed.

SOME of the Philadelphia papers are speculating upon the successor to Judge Ludlow, if he should receive the Democratic nomination for the Supreme Bench. As a Republican would be likely to take his place in Philadelphia, would it be policy to disturb him?

ELSEWHERE in this issue we publish an interview between President Grant and a Committee of citizens from South Carolina, which shows what a polite man the President is, and demonstrates the fact that his epidermis is not quite as thick as the envelope of a rhinoceros.

THE Altoona Sun strongly commends John Reilley, Esq., of that city for the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. Among the many able names mentioned as candidates for the various positions to be filled that of Mr. Reilly is quite prominent.

THE prompt action of the military toward the strikers of the Susquehanna Depot, it is to be hoped will not only restore order, but prevent the effusion of blood. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania affords ample protection to her citizens, and it is not necessary for them to take the law into their own hands.

THERE does not appear to be the least disposition on the part of Congress to recognize the Centennial Exposition as an international affair. We predicted months ago that the Ring roosters of Philadelphia would injure, if not absolutely kill the whole thing. The leaven of Addition, Division and Silence is too prevalent in the Philadelphia lump.

THE Congregationalists of Brooklyn are evidently afraid to tackle Rev. Beecher. He is not the kind of person to fool with, on Plymouth rock theology, and evidently don't care whether he remains in or is ruled out of the partnership arrangement. He can start a church of his own any day in the week, and get a bigger salary and more for his pews than any other man. He is the law and the gospel for many of the money bags of New York, that don't have much time to pray for themselves.

SECRETARY RICHARDSON is a know nothing of the very first water. Before the Committee of Ways and Means he professed not to know anything about the Sanborn contracts and was positive in his declarations that the law under which they were made ought to be repealed. In view of the fact that Mr. Richardson gave out these contracts, and has been trying to evade the requirements of the House resolution calling for all the papers having any relation to them, by refusing to hand them all in, his testimony may be regarded as somewhat remarkable, to say the least of it.

FUNDING THE DEBT.

Hon. J. S. Negley, our member of Congress, sends us the text and analysis of a bill introduced by him into Congress, "providing for the Funding of the Public Debt, for the conversion and redemption of the Legal-Tenders and for other purposes." The bill contains nine sections and its provisions may be summed up as follows:

1. The Secretary of the Treasury is empowered, at such times as he may deem expedient, prior to the maturity of the bonds now outstanding, to fund and cancel the same with the proceeds of the sale or exchange of United States bonds or of the coupons or registered of the denominations now outstanding, at the rate of three and sixty-five hundredths per cent. per annum in July and January, of each year, and half of the principal to become due and payable in thirty years and the remainder in fifty years from the date of issue.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury shall receive said bonds as a lawful deposit for the redemption of all notes now issued or which shall henceforth be issued by the national banks, in lieu of the bonds now deposited for the same purpose, and also for the notes of national banks hereafter established, subject to such limitations and restrictions as are further provided in the bill.

3. When a national bank shall deposit 25 per cent. of such bonds, in addition to the present bank note circulation the Secretary shall issue to it bank notes for circulation, equal to said additional deposit minus 10 per cent. to be retained by the Treasury Department as security for the redemption of said circulation.

4. The amount of United States notes shall be limited to $400,000,000; and that any holder of said notes presenting any sum not less than fifty dollars, or some multiple thereof, to the Treasury of the United States, or any of the assistant treasuries, shall receive in exchange therefor an equal amount of bonds of the United States, coupon or registered, as may by said holder be desired, bearing interest at the rate of three and sixty-five hundredths per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, which the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to prepare and furnish for that purpose. But the re-issue of redeemed notes shall not be forbidden by law, the government retaining the right to receive and pay out the same, under proper legal provisions.

5. The law as it stands at present requiring the national banks, to keep a reserve of legal tenders to the amount of 25 or 15 per cent of their own circulating notes, is repealed.

6. It is made the duty of the President at such time after Jan. 1, 1876, as he may expedient to direct the redemption of the legal tender notes in coin at their par value at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in New York, and at such other places as may be deemed as conducing to the public convenience, with a proviso for the re-issue of the notes so redeemed by the government subject to the legal provision of re-redemption.

7. National banks are allowed to subscribe for and hold stock in a bank which shall have authority to act as a general clearing house and redeeming agent for other banks, to be organized under the national banking act in the city of New York, to an amount and not exceeding three per cent. of the capital stock of the subscribing bank.

8. The national banks shall be exempt from taxation on the average amount they have on deposit with their redeeming bank, such redeeming bank to be required to pay the taxes thereon.

9. No coin shall be sold by the Secretary of the Treasury or paid out for any other purpose than the payment of the interest on the public debt, when such sale or payment will reduce the coin on hand below the sum of $100,000,000, until the time which shall be fixed by the President for the redemption of legal tender notes: *Provided, however*, That this provision shall not prevent the Secretary from paying the proceeds of bonds sold for the purpose of refunding the Government debt for the redemption of an equal amount of bonds of a previous issue.

While differing with Gen. Negley to some extent in the above provisions, it cannot be denied that others of them are good. We have repeatedly taken occasion to the state in THE POST that the surest and safest way to reach a specie basis was for the government to redeem its legal-tender notes in gold. To do this would be to place the legal tender currency and gold upon a par at once. All the coin now hoarded away in small and large sums by people who are afraid to trust an irredeemable currency, and banks that do not redeem, would at once be brought out, and in a twelve month would add more than $100,000,000 to the coin now available. It would not require $50,000,000 coin to resume specie payment upon the basis of making the legal-tenders redeemable in coin upon presentation. The notes themselves representing gold would be preferred to the coin itself, and the rate of exchange would be so small that business men would not desire to be bothered with coin.

When talking about redemption one prominent fact should be borne in mind. Until all the promises to pay which are now out standing are made redeemable in coin on demand, resumption cannot be accomplished. Gen. Negley's plan, in the main, is certainly as tangible a proposition to resume without disturbing commercial and trade relations as we have seen, and it is worthy the attention of Congress and the country.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

The Gazette has a bitter complaint to make against the Democrats in Congress because they voted almost unanimously against Mr. McCrary's falsely called cheap transportation bill. If there is anything of which the Democrats in Congress may be justly proud, it is their vote on the question. The friends of centralization have seized upon the complaints of the Western farmers to push one of their cunningly devised schemes of centralization through Congress, under the cloak of a popular delusion. The Gazette says that the action of the Democracy was only intended to embarass the Republican party. The result of their solid opposition to McCrary's bill may prove embarassing, but the intent of the Democracy is to defeat centralization in one of its worst forms.

The Gazette professes to think that the intent of this bill is to confer some actual good upon the people. Its sole intent and purpose is to increase the Federal patronage, and place the entire transportation within the grasp of the government, instead of leaving it in the hands of private enterprise, where it properly belongs. The cunning managers of the Radical party have seized upon the dissatisfaction of the people with the monopolies that have been created by the same leaders in Congress, and by pretending to favor cheap transportation, delude the people, while they are creating the greatest and worst monopoly that could be invented—destroying all competition, and placing the whole transportation in the hands of the government, with which there can be no competition, and against whose acts there can be no appeal.

Mr. McCrary's bill proposes no measure of relief—it provides no means for securing cheap transportation, but only lays it down as a principle that the government may take possession of the different lines of transportation. The Commercial is apparently too wary to fall into the support of Mr. McCrary's principle, and says:

> Its principal feature is the enunciation of the principle that Congress, under the constitutional provision which gives it power to regulate commerce between the States, has the authority to regulate and prescribe the rates of inter-State transportation. The bill does not undertake the task of fixing such rates, but it asserts the right of Congress to do it; and if the bill becomes a law, the after legislation will be the most important, because it will have no descend to practical details instead of dealing in general principles. It is easy enough to enunciate a general claim of power; it is only when we get down to the details of putting it in operation that the work becomes difficult.

Of course there is no question that Mr. McCrary's bill is simply a feeler, intended to establish the claim of the government to take possession of the railroads, since there is not even the pretense of a claim in the bill that it will cheapen transportion without additional legislation. The object of the managers of the scheme is to deceive and delude the people and effect centralization by slow degrees. There is no man of intelligence who believes that the provision of the Constitution which gives the government the right to regulate commerce between the States also gives it power to take possession of all the lines of inter-State transportation and fix the schedule of freights. To do this would be to simply blot out competition and make our railroads, rivers, canals and turnpikes one vast monopoly in the hands of the government, to be used by party leaders to carry out their ends. It is to be hoped that the Senate will kill this monster of centralization, for it is nothing else. If the Grangers are to be deceived by this cunning trick of the friends of centralization and monopoly, the sooner they disband the better for themselves as well as the country at large. The principles of McCrary's bill applied and carried out would convert the Republic into a Monarchy, and place the Grangers, as well as the masses of the whole country, upon a par with the subjects of the Emperor of Austria.

A HEALTHY LOT.

On Friday last the Radical officeholders of Illinois held a sort of a love feast at the Lealand House, Springfield. The Governor, State officers, members of the Legislature, Clerks, Janitors, Postmasters, and pages of both Houses, the printing expert, and every one who has been, is, or expects to be, drawing money from the Treasury, was there. The object of the meeting was to rope in the Grangers and shaky Republicans. Some astonishing speeches were made. For instance, a man named Coy, who had been lobbying for various jobs all winter said:

> There was no party that could carry out reform like the Republican party. He would rather take the worst Republican and whitewash him, than trust the best Democrat they could find in his (Kendall) county.

Mr. Coy is evidently a convert to the theory promulgated by the Gazette and Mr. Matt. Edwards, that it is better to elect a dishonest Republican than an honest Democrat to office. Another healthy specimen from Chicago, of the name of Thompson, had the following remark to make:

> He asked, when did the Democrats expose the corruption of New York? When did the Democratic party expose its own corruption? The Republican party had exposed more corruption in Washington than had ever been exposed by the party before.

We believe that it was something over two years ago since the New York Democracy exposed its thieves, and they are now either in the penitentiary or fugitives from justice. But when was it that the Radicals exposed corruption? To hide it seems to be their chief end. It is so rank and extensive that it comes to the surface in spite of the whitewashers. The reason why so much fraud and corruption has been exposed in Washington is not because the Radical leaders are engaged in its exposure, but because it permeates every branch of the government, and has become the rule, while honesty is the exception.

FRIENDS OF CENTRALIZATION.

An analysis of the vote of the Pennsylvania members upon the McCrary centralization bill, professedly in the interest of cheap transportation, shows that at least seven Republicans from this State are in favor of handing the control of the railroads over to the government, while five more dodge the issue. The following is the vote of the Pennsylvania delegation:

Yeas—Messrs. Curtis, Richmond, Ross, Scofield, Shoemaker, Taylor and Todd—7; all Republicans.

Nays—Messrs. Biery, Cessna, Clymer, Harmer, Kelley, Magee, Moore, Myers, Negley, O'Neill, Randall, Smith, Speer, Storm and Townsend—15; five Democrats and ten Republicans.

Absent—Messrs. Albright, Killinger, M'Junkin, Packer and Strawbridge—five Republicans.

Every Democrat from the State voted square against the bill, as did the ablest Republicans in the delegation. The Republicans voting yea are notably given to demagoguery, and fancied that they could promote their own popularity by voting away private rights, and placing imperial powers in the hands of the government.

ASTONISHING IGNORANCE.

On Tuesday last Wm. A. Richardson, Secretary of the Treasury, was before the Ways and Means Committee, and testified in relation to the Sanborn contracts. His ignorance of the whole subject was painful to contemplate, and even excited the commiseration of members of the Committee. From the drift of his testimony it would appear that Mr. Richardson knows but little or nothing of what goes on in his office.

He started out by giving it as his most positive opinion that the law under which the Sanborn contracts were made ought to be repealed. Why he should give such a positive opinion, it is hard to determine, since he immediately afterward declared that he had never given the law, or the contracts made under it, any consideration worth mentioning. As for Mr. Sanborn, he had never spoken to him about his contracts, and only signed them as routine business and without knowing their contents. If this is really a fact, then Mr. Richardson has a strange way of doing business. The idea that a man holding his responsible position would sign contracts, giving away millions of the revenues of the government to a political adventurer, shows an incompetency for the position he holds, that should at once force him into the retiracy of private life, to give place to some one whose ignorance and carelessness are not so conspicuous and detrimental to the public service.

But his forgetfulness clings to him outside of the Treasury buildings. He had a long conference in Boston with the newly appointed collector, Mr. Simmons, during the time that Sanborn was working under his contracts, and gave Mr. Simmons instructions to aid Sanborn in his work, thus evincing a pretty thorough knowledge of the nature of Sanborn's contracts. He professed to have no recollection whatever of this interview with Simmons, or the instructions he gave him; but inasmuch as Simmons himself had testified as to all the particulars, Mr. Richardson took very good care not to deny them, but admitted that it was quite possible that all of Simmons' statements were correct.

It don't look altogether probable that Mr. Richardson is quite so ignorant of these things as he pretends to be. The papers that he was so slow in giving up to the Committee, and the testimony of numerous other witnesses, whose veracity Mr. Richardson does not pretend to dispute, show conclusively that he understood all about the business, and that, in fact, he was to a greater or less extent interested in the business, which seems to be managed by a little Massachusetts clique composed of Sanborn, Butler, Sawyer, Richardson, Simmons and one or two more Radical worthies.

But Mr. Richardson's ignorance is shown to be largely the result of design, by the testimony of Commissioner Douglass, who appeared before the Committee as a witness, and testified that all the taxes which Sanborn monopolized by his contracts were being collected with reasonable dispatch and promptitude by the regular officers of his department, without extra costs to the government, and that when their collection was taken out of the proper hands in pursuance with Secretary Richardson's contracts with Sanborn and his instructions issued upon them, he wrote to the Secretary, complaining of the interference, and setting forth all the facts that were necessary to give Mr. Richardson full information of the case. This letter was never answered by the Secretary, but quietly pigeon-holed. Its production already before the Committee sustains Mr. Douglass and contradicts the professed ignorance which Mr. Richardson offers in palliation of his connection with the stupendous Sanborn swindle.

It ought to be a question of very deep interest to the people of this country as to how long Secretary Richardson is to continue at the head of the financial department of the government. He is either inexcusably ignorant of the duties incumbent upon him or in collusion with Sanborn and his clique—either of which is a sufficient cause why he should be replaced by a better man.

THE prohibition ordinance does not appear to work well in the city of Zanesville, Ohio. The sale of all spirituous and malt liquors is forbidden by an ordinance lately passed. Reports from creditable sources state that drunkenness has increased tenfold since the ordinance went into operation. Half a dozen men club together, get a keg of beer or a gallon of whisky, take it into some convenient alley, and drink it, getting unusually drunk as a natural consequence. This and numerous other instances in Ohio towns seem to settle the fact that "prohibition does not prohibit."

WE are once more reminded that there is such a man as Schuyler Colfax. He was actually in this city on last Saturday and "smole one of his smiles" upon one of the writers of the Commercial, who thus gushes in school-girl style:

> There are few public men of modern years who have "worn the white flower of a blameless life" in as knightly a manner as his Mr. Colfax, or respecting whom that fierce partisan light which incessantly beats upon them, blackening every blot, has revealed so stainless and clean a breast. From him, at least, the shafts of calumny have recoiled harmlessly, and he rests all the more securely enthroned in the confidence and esteem of the people by very reason of the hot ordeals through which he has been required to pass. He has nobly won his laureled rest; we trust he may live many, many years to enjoy it.
>
> "The white flower of a blameless life." Well, well.! We begin to lose faith in King Arthur and Sir Galahad. We were rather under the impression that it was the Sun-flower of Credit Mobilier in which Mr. Colfax decked himself withal. If for the Vice-President of the United States to receive the bribes of giant monopolies, and retire from the second office of the nation with bribery and moral, if not actual perjury, clinging to his bedraggled robes, is to "nobly win his laureled rest," then there is an ocean of the Balm of Gilead for every convict that languishes behind the bars of a prison.

IT is all well enough to talk about dragging delegates from the Eastern part of the State, to attend a Democratic State Convention in Pittsburgh, but what about the Western counties who have been dragged East for the past thirty years, and are yet expected to do their full share towards swelling the Democratic vote. The Capital buildings at Harrisburg will be closed to the public during the coming summer for the purpose of making such alterations as may be necessary to accommodate the increased representation. In this city there are beautiful and commodious halls, plenty of hotel accommodation and open handed hospitality. A careful investigation of railroad maps demonstrates that the distance is not greater from the East to the West than when reversed.

WHENEVER Railroad companies fail to pay their faithful laborers for months, reducing them to a point of starvation, they can call up bayonets to quiet their demands. We do not question the right of the constituted authorities to employ force to maintain public order and preserve the peace, but there is a marked difference between the case of laboring men who ask for what is their own, moved by stern necessity, and where they organize and strike for higher wages. Corporations should exhaust their capacity to borrow, rather than crowd their laborers into the ranks of mutineers, impelled by hunger and threadbare clothes. It would be better to pass dividends than oppress the poor.

HON. L. D. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, who was Chairman of the Committee which recommended the expulsion of Preston S. Brooks from the House for his assault on Senator Sumner, and who afterward acted as Burlingame's second in the latter's duel with Brooks, has still in his possession the original correspondence which led to that encounter, and many other documents bearing upon the assault, which he thinks of publishing, to establish the truth of history.

JOHN P. ZANE of Rouseville in a communication to the Titusville Courier, makes the following prediction in relation to the price of oil in July next.

> Assuming that the production can be kept at the present figures of 20,000 barrels per day, which I think is not possible, we have every reason to believe that the demand will be larger this year than it was last. The export trade, so far is largely in excess of any previous year as the following will show: The exports from January 1st, to March 7th, 1874, were 33,559,088 gallons against 22,000,883 gallons in 1873, and 19,386,388 gallons in 1872. So far this year we have exported 11,550,258 gallons more than was ever exported in the same length of time before. There are now over 200 vessels waiting to be loaded in the Eastern ports, with a carrying capacity equal to two months of the present production, of the whole oil region. There is less at the present time than three months supply of oil for the trade above ground, while there is no other staple article of commerce of which there is not a supply of stock from one to two years ahead. With these facts before us there is no reason why oil should not be worth at least the cost of producing it, especially when seven-eighths of all the stock now in the region is owned by men who are able to hold it, and who know its true value. I honestly believe that oil will sell before the first day of July next for at least $4 00 per barrel, and at that price it furnishes the cheapest light the world can get. There are not more than fifteen wells now drilling which will be completed in the next sixty days, and most of these will undoubtedly, from their location, prove at best to be small wells.

WE advanced the opinion, a day or two since that it probably would not at present be prudent for skilled or unskilled laborers to immigrate to this country. A proof of this is found in the fact that first-class carpenters in this city, who were employed a year ago at $3 per day, are now glad to get $1,50. So great has been the decline in the cost of labor that the Board of Education has just let for $8,200 a contract for building a school-house after the model of one built last year for $9,500.—Chicago Tribune.

THERE seems to be a general belief on the part of the press of all parties that now is a good time for Secretary Richardson to resign. There are, however, a few organs which defend him since the Sanborn revelations, and among them is the New Haven Palladium, which thinks the "Secretary has been very unjustly criticised in connection with the Sanborn contracts. They were made by Mr. Boutwell, who should bear the blame if there is anything wrong in them."

THE attitude of the Democratic members of the Massachusetts Legislature on the question of a successor to Senator Sumner is thus alluded to by the Boston Post:

> The steadiness of the Democratic vote is the sole reliance of all those members of the Legislature who sincerely oppose the fell influences which seek political control of the State. Judge Curtis is signally worthy of the mark of confidence and honor with which the State is solicited to present him. As a candidate he towers above them all, if Mr. Adams alone be excepted, and conspicuous as are the abilities of each they are not in this canvass to be made a subject of comparison. The Democrats realize the strength of their position, whether they consider their candidate, their numbers, or their principles; and with the eyes of the party upon them, and indeed of all citizens who desire the overth row of the new power which is ominously looming up in the politics of the country, their duty is so plain that there is no fear of its being mistaken. The two opposing factions are simply fighting for mutual exhaustion. While such a conflict is going on the Democrats are the reliable reserve force in the election. By holding unswervingly to the true course they have chosen it is for the slightest of circumstances at the critical moment to throw into their hands the disposal of the whole issue. If they maintain their present admirable attitude they are a solid power to be respected, and in the final break of factions the power to be practically consulted. It is a source of pride to Democrats everywhere, out of the State as well as in, to witness this silent and steady devotion to principle and to the true welfare of the commonwealth. Hereafter it will be a noble record to refer to when the blows fall thick and fast for political reform that the Massachusetts Democrats kept that high and firm position in this incipient struggle with corruption which tolerated not the most insidious approach of its destroying influences.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY BLISS, of New York, has no reason to complain of the compensation he received last year, the profits which he derived from the Jayne moiety and the Sanborn contract systems swelling his regular salary of $6,000 to $21,300 for the year. The Jayne business brought $12,000 to Bliss, and the Sanborn business netted him $3,300. If he had worked for the government instead of Sanborn he would have received only $1,300 in commission, so that he profited $2,000 by his change of masters.

MR. E. H. PELHAM SUTTON, of Troy, N. Y., has earned general gratitude by disputing the bill of an undertaker, and compelling its reduction. It was the occasion of the funeral of his mother, for which the undertaker's charges were $2,500; but has allowed by the court after an adjudication were $700. Out of the twenty-one items charged by the undertaker the court rejected eleven as purely fictitious.

THE reunion of the Abolitionists, which has been talked of for some time, will be held in Chicago on the 9th of June. The proceedings will continue for some three days, and the programme embraces speeches, historical sketches, singing the old liberty songs, and a reproduction of the men and the manners of the old anti-slavery agitation.

TEXAS is rapidly recovering credit since the overthrow of the carpet-bag Administration. Gov. Coke advises every person who holds a just claim for money against Texas that it is worth every dollar it calls for, and if he will only hold it one hundred days he will get his money.

"I CAN SCARCELY RESTRAIN MYSELF"

GRANT LOSES HIS TEMPER AND INSULTS THE SOUTH CAROLINA REPRESENTATIVES.

The following particulars of the recent interview between the representatives of South Carolina and the President, are furnished by a Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune:

When the delegation sent by the Convention with the Memorial to Congress appeared in Washington several days ago, there is good reason to believe that the President felt kindly enough toward them. He told Secretary Fish that although he was going to Philadelphia on Friday, he would make it a point to give them an audience before he went; and the Secretary (who, as President-General of the Cincinnati, cordially sympathized with a delegation with included several members of that famous old order, among them Gen. James Simons, the Vice-President-General), was probably as much surprised as anybody at the reception which the South Carolinians finally met. It seems that sly Senator Patterson, who, for reasons of his own, did not relish the welcome which seemed awaiting the delegation, got access to the President a few minutes before the promised interview and called his attention to the garbled extracts from Gary's speech. He timed his visit so well that he came out of the Executive Mansion just as the delegation entered it, and they were ushered into the presence of Gen. Grant while he was probably still smarting from the vexation caused by the bitter and abusive words just read to him. His manner during the ceremony of presentation plainly showed the struggle between ill-suppressed anger and a desire to be dignified and courteous.

The Hon. W. D. Porter, the spokesman of the delegation, and one of the most polished advocates of the Charleston bar, made a calm and brief but striking and very pathetic presentation of the shocking condition of his State. The President listened with marked attention and replied slowly but with vigor and without any of that hesitation which he is said usually to exhibit when making a speech. His words, which have not so far been fully reported in any of the papers, were these:

GENTLEMEN: After listening to what has been said, I do not see that there is anything that can be done, either by the executive or by the legislative branch of the National Government, to better the condition of things which you have described. South Carolina has now a complete existence as a sovereign State, and must make her own laws. If those laws are oppressive to her people, it is very much to be deplored. But what is the cause of the evils in your State may be a question worth considering. Whether a part of that cause is not due to yourselves, whether it is not due to the extreme views which you have held, whether your own action has not consolidated the non-tax-paying portion of your community against you, are questions which I leave for your consideration. I feel great sympathy with any people who are badly governed and over-taxed, as is the case, in Louisiana, and as also seems to be the condition of South Carolina. But I will say to you candidly [here the President's manner hardened visibly] that while I have watched the proceedings of your Tax-payers' Convention with no little interest, a portion of my sympathy has been abstracted by the perusal of a certain speech delivered during its deliberations, viler and more slanderous than anything I have ever experienced before, even among my worst enemies in the North—a speech more bitter in its personality and falsehood than anything I have ever seen, even in the New York Sun.

Here the President paused. His visitors were completely taken aback by his words, and still more by the unpleasant vehemence with which they were uttered. Several of the delegates hastened to explain the circumstances connected with the speech, which I have already briefly noted, but their explanations seemed to fall unheeded. The President met everything that was said with some fresh reference to the irritating subject. I quote his words in rejoinder to the expostulations of one delegate:

"I have never seen a speech equal to it in malignity, vileness, falsity, and slander. When I think of it, I can scarcely restrain myself."

As this very painful and embarrassing interview closed, Mr. Porter ventured to suggest that it was hardly just to hold a whole community who were seeking relief from intolerable oppression responsible for the improper utterance of a single individual. But the remonstrnce was scarcely noticed by the President, and the delegation sadly and silently withdrew, pained and deeply mortified that the respectful prayer of the whole body of suffering taxpayers in one of the old thirteen States of the American Union should have been presented to the President of the United States only to be outweighed in the balance by the foolish tirade of a crack-brain-politician.

WHAT IS A SHYSTER?

[St. Louis Democrat.]

The Republican was sued some time ago by a lawyer of this city for libel, in calling him a "representative shyster." As the word "shyster" is not found in Webster's Unabridged, it became a matter of serious consequence to ascertain by some means a correct definition of the term. The lawyers of St. Louis know it only as a slang word, without any particular meaning. In New York and other Eastern cities it is sometimes used, but the meaning is indefinite, and it seemed impossible to ascertain a correct definition for the word. The Republican lawyers at length sent to Chicago, the headquarters of the shystering fraternity, and there obtained a full and clear definition of the word, which seemed to have originated in that odoriferous city. The deposition of Thomas Dent, of Chicago, was taken, and is in file in the Circuit Court. Mr. Dent says: Shyster is a term of reproach applied to such lawyers, or persons assuming to be lawyers, as were supposed to resort mainly to the Police Courts and Magistrates' offices to secure the escape or acquittal, by sharp or law practice, of criminals or persons held under arrest. The first recollection I have of the word is that it was used in the Chicago Democrat, then under the editorial control of John Wentworth, of this city. Its application, when so used, was to derogate and bring into disrepute such persons as, without the use of legal learning or professional ability, prevented the holding for trial or the conviction of persons accused of offenses either against the laws of the State or the city ordinances. The word has had a great occurrency since the earliest use of it in the Democrat now within my recollection, but it has always been used as a term of reproach, and as indicating one whose practices were not only unprofessional, or at least degrading to the profession, but also disgraceful. The great occurrency of the word has left its application here mostly to persons frequenting the Police Courts, etc."

TOO MANY LABORERS.

The Chicago Tribune puts the question. Does it pay to become an American citizen? Thousands of foreign mechanics and laborers land on our shores, week after week, to find the answer. For years that answer was yes. To-day it is, in many cases, no. The immigrant too often finds that he has left home and friends for the sake of imaginary wealth which he cannot gain. When our crowded poorhouses and overburdened charities are considered, we must shudder at Joseph Arch's wild idea of bringing over here his tens of thousands of followers,—followers who are so poor that they will have to trust to philanthropy to pay their passage hither. If they come, they come to starvation. They are all common laborers. We have no room for such men now,—especially when they are shipped by the thousand. The wages of unskilled labor have been forced down too near the starvation point already. We have just received a complaint from a man who has been employed for fifteen years by one of the railroads entering this city. Two years ago he was paid $2.50 a day. Now he gets $1.25. Can such men stand more competition? During last winter, the authorities of every large city in the United States were called upon to provide work for thousands of men who could not even get the chance to earn their daily bread. Does a country which has just seen such sights offer an inviting field for foreign artisans?

PHILADELPHIA DELEGATES TO THE PITTSBURGH CONVENTION.

The following is a list of the delegates elected from Philadelphia to the Democratic State Convention, which has been called to meet at Pittsburgh, on or before the 16th of June. The remaining delegates under the new apportionment will be elected as soon as the committee to revise the rules designates the time:

SENATORIAL.

District.	District.
1. Dr. A. Nebinger,	3. Jno. M. Campbell,
2. Geo. W. Menns,	4. Dr. H. T. Sellers.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1. Jos. Henderson,	10. John McDevitt,
2. David F. Laws,	11. James Atwell,
3. John Curly,	12. John Robins, Jr.,
4. Dallas Sanders,	13. Wm. Bennett,
5. Jos. Robinson,	14. Robert J. Hall,
6. William Merito,	15. Wm. G. Halpin,
7. James F. Foley,	16. Wm. T. Seltzer,
8. Jos. H. Vankirk,	17. S. D. Wakeling.
9. John R. Read,	18. Jeff'n T. Young

OHIO.

The State Legislature.

COLUMBUS, March 30.—In the Senate to-day the following nominations were received from Governor Allen: Andrew Ray of Trumbull, to be inspector of mines for four years; John P. Bruck of Franklin, Wm. Lawrence of Guernsey, R. W. McConnell of Wyandott, Matthias Mauch of Anglaise, and Job Owens of Butler, to be directors of the penitentiary from April first.

In the House a resolution was adopted requesting the State Auditor to report whether existing levies for general revenue and asylum funds can be reduced without danger of creating a deficiency in said funds after meeting all legitimate demands on said funds.

DAYTON.

A Democrat Nominated by the Republican Convention.

DAYTON, March 31.—The Republican Nominating Convention met to-day. The Democrat has presented a rugged liquor issue. Politicians had no available candidate representing various opinions in the party, and there was danger of a third ticket. Republicans, therefore, with enthusiastic unanimity, resolved not to nominate a partisan candidate, and with great uproar commended all Republicans to support David A. Houk, a life-long Democrat, and admirably qualified. The nomination of Houk will make the contest one of the hardest fights ever had in Dayton, with chances favorable to Houk.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes and for free banking.

The question recurred on the motion of Mr. Morton to strike out the second section of the bill reported by the committee which provides that on the first of January, 1876, United States notes shall be redeemed in coin or interest bearing bonds. Adopted, yeas, 28; nays, 23.

Mr. SCOTT moved an amendment to the amendment of Mr. Merrimon for an increase in national bank circulation to the extent of $46,000,000 and an additional section providing that on the 1st day of January, 1877, the secretary of the treasury shall pay on demand at the offices of the treasurer of the United States and assistant treasurers at New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis and New Orleans to any holders of United States notes to the amount of $100, or any multiple thereof in exchange for such notes an equal amount of coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe and of the denomination of $50 or some multiple of that sum redeemable in coin after ten years from the date of their issue at the pleasure of the United States bearing five per cent. interest. Rejected—Yeas, 6; nays, 37.

Mr. MORTON moved to strike out the fourth section of the bill which provides for the retirement of United States notes in the ratio of seventy per cent. of additional national bank notes authorized by the bill.

Mr. SHERMAN said he desired to offer an amendment to the section before a vote was taken to strike it out. Such an amendment under the old usages of the Senate was in order before the motion to strike out, but the chair, this morning, having ruled a similar amendment of the gentleman from Maine (Hamlin) out of order he (Sherman) thought the ruling erroneous, and that it would lead to complications hereafter. The section of the bill, proposed to be stricken out, provided that the retirement of seventy per cent. of legal tenders should be in further reduction of the $382,000,000 authorized in the previous section. The Senate, however, struck out the $382,000,000 in the first section and inserted $400,000,000, and now he (Sherman) would move to insert $400,000,000 in the fourth section in place of $382,000,000, but could not do so under the ruling of the Chair, as the motion to strike out the whole section was pending.

The Chair said he saw the difficulty, but had made the ruling in accordance with the rules of the Senate as he understood them.

Mr. HAMLIN said the ruling of the Chair would reverse the practice of the Senate for many years past.

After some discussion upon the ruling of the Chair and the practice of the Senate, Mr. Logan said this whole finance bill was a scheme for contraction, and he hoped the section would be stricken out.

The Chair announced Mr. Wadleigh as a member of the Committee on Privileges and Election, and Mr. Frelinghuysen as a member of the Committee on Education and Labor, in place of Mr. Sumner, deceased. Mr. McCreary was also announced as a member of the Conference Committee on the bill in relation to the payment of certain Indian annuities, in place of Mr. Stevenson, called home by the death of a friend.

Without receiving a vote on Morton's motion to strike out the fourth section of the finance bill, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. HURLBURT presented a bill for the construction of the Portland, Dallas and Salt Lake Railroad, and the performance of all Government services free of charge.

Mr. SAYLOR (Ohio) in an able speech advocated the bill in the interest of cheap freights on the Ohio river. Messrs Standeford, Stanard and Negley favored the bill. Messrs. Willard (Vt) and Kasson opposed it.

After further discussion, without disposing of the question the bill went over until to-morrow.

The House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of the United States notes and for free banking, the pending motion being that of Mr. Morton to strike out section four of the bill.

Mr. SHERMAN said he desired to amend the section, but under the ruling of the Chair his motion was not in order while the motion to strike out was pending.

Mr. CARPENTER (Mr. Anthony in the Chair) said it was the duty of the presiding officer to interpret the rules of the Senate and in making the ruling yesterday he was governed by the rule of the Senate.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a resolution that pending a substitute for a whole bill on motion to strike out a section of the bill, it shall be in order to perfect by amendment a section proposed to be stricken out.

Mr. CARPENTER offered as an amendment a resolution amending the 12th rule so that pending a motion to strike out and insert the part to be stricken out and part to be inserted shall each be regarded for the purpose of amendment as a question and a motion to amend the part to be stricken out shall have precedence. Agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN withdrew the resolution submitted by him.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) moved to strike out in the 4th section of the bill 70 per centum, as the amount of United States notes to be retired as additional national bank currency is issued and insert 90 per centum. Rejected—yeas, 20; nays, 37.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Morton to strike out the 4th section and it was agreed to—yeas, 29; nays, 27, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Carpenter, Conover, Dennis, Ferry (Mich.), Goldthwaite, Gordon, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Johston, Lewis, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Rease, Pratt, Ransom, Robertson, Spencer, Sprague, Tipton and West—29.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckingham, Chandler, Conkling, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Fenton, Frelinghuysen, Hager, Hamilton (Md.), Hamilton (Texas), Hamlin, Howe, Jones, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Sargent, Saulsbury, Schurz, Sherman, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, Wadleigh and Windom—27.

Mr. GORDON offered an amendment providing for free banking, and to give to each State the same amount of circulation in proportion to wealth and population, as the State of Maine now has.

Mr. LOGAN accepted this in lieu of his amendment offered several days ago.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM offered an amendment for the redemption of legal tender notes in coin or bonds, the same as above with the exception of the latter part in regard to the redemption of bonds, which was rejected—yeas, 21; nays, 30.

Mr. SARGENT then moved to adjourn. The motion was adopted—yeas, 27; nays, 26.

The Senate then adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The House, after considerable time spent in a struggle for precedence of business, proceeded with the consideration of the bill which was under discussion yesterday, providing for the payment of bonds of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, and Mr. Wheeler, chairman of the Committee on Commerce, from which the bill was reported, addressed the House.

At the close of the discussion, Mr. Clymer moved a substitute for Mr. Wheeler's amendment, providing that, if a cession of jurisdiction should not be made by the State of Kentucky, tolls on the canal shall be raised to their existing rates. Negatived—yeas, 165; nays, 124.

The question was then taken on Mr. Wheeler's amendment, providing that no money shall be paid under this act until Kentucky shall have ceded the jurisdiction over the canal property to the United States. The amendment was agreed to—yeas, 130; nays, 95.

The bill as amended was then passed without the yeas and nays, and the House resumed the consideration of the currency bill. Speeches on the subject were made by Messrs. Hubbell and Sherwood in favor of expansion.

PETITION FROM TAXPAYERS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. DAWES presented a petition of tax payers of South Carolina reciting excessive taxation to which the people of that State are subjected, and that the proceeds of such taxation are systematically squandered or stolen instead of being devoted to legitimate purposes of the government, and asking Congress to consider their condition, and to devise some means of relief. The petition bore the signatures of a large number of prominent and influential citizens.

Mr. RANDALL asked what Congress could do in the matter. He had always opposed any interference by Congress in affairs of States.

Mr. DAWES said he did not know exactly what could be done about it, but he thought it just and proper that the House should receive the petition. After further discussion the petition was transferred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the redemption and re-issue of United States notes and for free banking, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Gordon to that of Mr. Logan whice provides for the organization of national banking associations in any State or Territory having a less proportion of national bank circulation than Maine, and the issue of such currency on a basis of population and wealth until each State and Territory has an amount of such bank circulation equal to that of Maine.

The amendment of Logan having been offered as a substitute for the 3rd section of the committee's bill, and he having accepted the amendment of Gordon, also the amendment of Davis which provides that national bank circulation in those States and Territories having less than their proportion, shall be upon a basis of population and wealth until each State and Territory has an amount of such bank circulation equal to that of Pennsylvania, leaving the section as reported by the committee with the exception of substituting Pennsylvania for New York was rejected by a vote of yeas 25, to nays 26.

A number of other amendments were offered and rejected, after which the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. CLYMER, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to enable the mennonites of Russia to effect permanent settlements on public lands of the United States. The bill was made the special order for Wednesday next. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to sell them such a quantity of public lands, not mineral in character and not otherwise appropriated or reserved as they may require at a minimum price, payable in five annual installments.

The House then took up and discussed in the morning hour the Senate bill supplemental to the mining law of the 10th of May, 1872, the principal discussion being the effect of the proposed amendments on the Comstock lode and Sutro tunnel. The discussion was a noisy and excited one, the California members, Houghton, Page and Luthell, denouncing Negley's amendment as being offered in the interest of Sutro and the Bank of California, and Negley resisting that view and defending Sutro from aspersions made against him. Finally Mr. Page moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table. Carried.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

The House then took up the currency bill, and was addressed by Mr. Phelps against the bill and against inflation of currency. He spoke, he said, for the interests of labor—labor in the field and labor in the shop.

Mr. HAWLEY (Conn.,) followed on the same side of the subject. The practical redemption proposed in this bill, he had seen on the line of the Pacific railroad, but there they turned it "three card monte." He would vote every dollar of money out of his town and out of his State before he would consent to ten cents of inflation, and would stay at home from Congress all the rest of his life rather than do it. He warned the House that if it passed this bill, it would be taking a step fraught with great evil.

The House then took a recess till half-past seven in the evening, the session to be for action on the bill for the revision of laws, Mr. Roland stating his belief that it would be finished at this evening's session.

LOUISVILLE.

Partial List of Successful Ticket Holders.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 31.—The Public Library drawing commenced at seven and a half o'clock this morning. There was a very large crowd in attendance and great interest and excitement prevailed. Following is a partial list of the numbers drawn:

36,577 drew $3,750; 9,597 drew $3,750; 48,333 drew $3,750; 964 drew $18,750; 33,198 drew $3,750; 3,571 drew $7,500; 37,893 drew $3,750; 16,341 drew $3,750; 1,288 drew $3,750; 37,539 drew $3,750; 21,101 drew $75,000; 46,295 drew $3,750; 20,834 drew $3,750; 51,281 drew $3,750; 41,693 drew $7,500; 16,097 drew $3,750. A man named J. Stevens, of Greensburgh, Ohio, holds two-tenths of the ticket which drew $75,000; 49,159 drew $3,750; 14,846 drew $3,750; 12,211 drew $7,500; 31,404 drew $3,500; 21,818 drew $3,750; 76,847 drew $3,750; 11,491 drew $3,750; 47,595 drew $7,500; 23,545 drew $3,750; 9,077 drew $3,750; 51,368 drew $3,750; 49,582 drew $7,500; 43,435 drew $3,750; 6,423 drew $3,750; 58,171 drew $13,125; 8,504 drew $3,750; 1,950 drew $7,500; 32,332 drew $37,500; 55,956 drew $7,500; 49,533 drew $3,750; 27,464 drew $3,750; 56,752 drew $3,750; 28,574 drew $3,750.

THE CAPITAL PRIZE.

Ticket No. 55,104 drew the capital prize of $187,500. This completes the report of the drawing. I have sent only the numbers of tickets drawing over one thousand dollars.

FRANCE.

THE ESCAPE OF ROCHEFORT.

LONDON, March 31—5:30 a. m.—The Daily Telegraph's Australian correspondent says: "Henri Rochefort and his companions escaped from New Caledonia in a small open boat. They had been three days at sea when they were picked up by a British sailing vessel and brought to an Australian port. Rochefort has telegraphed to Paris for funds.

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT.

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, Pa., March 30.—One thousand more troops from Philadelphia are at Carbondale, and will reach here about half-past nine a. m. If the men decline the proposition of the company at their meeting this morning, then the Sheriff will at once resort to force.

The strikers have rejected, almost unanimously, Vice President Clark's proposition by a vote of 476 to 11.

About eleven o'clock the paymaster began to pay off the men, who, in small squads, were admitted inside the military lines, and passed out as they received their money. At twelve o'clock a train was dispatched, accompanied by four hundred soldiers, two miles out of town. No resistance has been offered the troops by the strikers.

Vice President Clark met the committee of strikers and refused to make further concessions. The company intend to start trains of all kinds to-day, and will ask the protection of the military.

It is believed the strike is practically over. No resistance is being made to the movements of trains.

SECRET MEETING OF THE STRIKERS.

The military have entire possession of all the property of the company and all is apparently quiet. A secret meeting of the strikers was held this evening at their headquarters at which they resolved to meet to-morrow at the company's shop and offer to go to work, and unless the company will agree to reemploy them, they will refuse to allow any to go to work. This demand will be refused by the railroad authorities who have decided to reduce the force from 1,000 to 500 men. As the company has ample force to sustain them, the strikers will be obliged to yield. The town is filled with rumors in which nitro glycerine and fire are frequently mentioned. The large engine in the shop has been partially repaired but cannot be started before Wednesday. None of the missing parts of the engines have been restored, and fifty engines are lying here disabled, not including those in the shop waiting repairs.

The Paymaster has been paying the strikers all day and will finish to-morrow. Division Superintendent Thomas and Gardner have returned to their departments. Vice Presidents Clark and Wright are still here. It is probable that the strikers will not further interfere with trains, but they may make serious trouble in the shops.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

MILLERSTOWN IN ASHES.

MILLERSTOWN, BUTLER COUNTY, PA., April 1.—A fire broke out here at half-past one o'clock this morning in the Central Hotel, by which seven persons were burned to death. Their bodies have been recovered.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

The following is a list of the bodies found: Norah McCarty, Pleasantville; Geo. Deet, a German; Capt. Oliver, an oil operator; Martin Phillips and Sanford Acert, drillers; and one whose name could not be ascertained. Nellie McCarty jumped from the third story of the hotel, and was badly injured, but is still alive.

All the buildings on the east side of Main street, from Frederick's grocery and hardware store, including the Central and Harlan Hotels, the Opera House, Reed & Durant's hardware store, Fink's Hotel, and two other buildings south, were destroyed. Also, all on the west side of Main street, from Fred. Frank's saloon north, including the Butler County Bank, United Pipe Lines office, the Express office, Millerstown Savings Bank, Westerman's grocery, up to Schneider's billiard room. Also, on Steppingrock street, all on the north side from Frederick's boot and shoe store, west to Barnhart's grocery store, and from Hook's dwelling. Also, on the south side of Steppingrock street, east to Ruff's laundry, making sixty-nine buildings in all, were burned. More persons are thought to have perished.

RHODE ISLAND.

The State Election.

PROVIDENCE, April 1.—The State election took place to-day. There was no Democratic nomination for State officers. The vote was very light. Henry Howard was re-elected Governor by a vote of 12,209 to 1,509 for Lyman Pearce, and 107 scattering. Charles C. Van Zandt was elected Lieutenant Governor receiving 7,679 votes to 6,512 cast for William F. Sayles, the Prohibition candidate. Joshua M. Erdiman was re-elected Secretary of State and Williard Sayles Attorney General, with but little opposition. Samuel Clark was elected General Treasurer by a large majority over Henry Goff, the Prohibition candidate.

The chief interest in the election centers in the choice of members of the Legislature, who will choose a United States Senator. The new Assembly is Republican, but the Senatorial question remains in doubt.

The contest for assemblymen was mainly between the friends of Gen. Burnside and friends of all the other candidates. The result is very close. The friends of Burnside probably are carrying most of the assemblymen, while for senator and four representatives three is no choice.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Monthly Statement—Reported Decrease $2,189,338.

WASHINGTON, April 1. — Following is the public debt statement for the month just closed:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 1,214,663,150
Five per cent. bonds	509,243,450
Total coin bonds	$ 1,723,906,600
Lawful money debt	14,678,000
Matured debt	6,852,800
Legal tender notes	382,076,837
Certificates of deposit	5,172,000
Fractional currency	49,102,660
Coin certificates	37,045,000
Total without interest	$ 519,944,497
Total debt	2,265,381,898
Total interest	29,676,661
Cash in Treasury—Coin	86,121,579
" " Currency	4,526,451
Special deposits held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	51,720,000
Total in Treasury	$ 142,367,830
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,152,690,728
Decrease during the month	2,189,338
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money:	
Principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	969,352
Interest paid by the United States	22,386,691
Interest paid by transportation of mails, &c	5,051,367
Balance of interest paid by United States	17,335,323

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Committee of Ways and Means resumed this morning the Sanborn investigation. Richardson, Secretary of the Treasury, was the first witness examined. It was his most positive opinion that the law under which the Sanborn contracts were given should be absolutely and unconditionally repealed. He said he had never given any special consideration to the law itself or to contracts which had been given out under it, but he believed that all laws of that character were impolitic. He had never been consulted by his predecessor, Boutwell, in reference to law or to contracts, but he was aware Boutwell had always had some aversion to law, as he himself had. He had never spoken to Sanborn about his contracts, and had never been approached by any other person in Sanborn's behalf. He knew absolutely nothing of the details of the matter. Any papers or documents which he had signed were signed in the ordinary routine of business, without having given them special attention. He had no recollection of his interview with Simmons, in Boston, in which Simmons said he had been instructed to aid Sanborn, but he didn't question the correctness of Simmons' statement in that connection. He was examined at some length by members of the committee, but shed little further light on the Sanborn matter.

Mr. Beck, of the committee, remarked in subsequent proceedings that he had not pressed the Secretary because he was ashamed of the ignorance which the Secretary manifested.

TESTIMONY OF COMMISSIONER DOUGLASS.

Commissioner Douglass was next examined. He said he had never been consulted by the Secretary or the Solicitor of the Treasury in regard to the law or contracts given under it, and knew nothing of the latter unless as they came incidentally to his knowledge in the course of the proceedings. He stated that the delinquent income taxes, and legacy and succession taxes, and taxes on railroad dividends, etc., which are embraced in Sanborn's contracts, were all being collected through regular officers of the Internal Revenue Bureau. When these contracts were made, and when instructions were issued by Mr. Bonfield, Solicitor of the Treasury, to Mr. Bliss, United States District Attorney at New York, and to supervisors and collectors of internal revenue, directing the latter not to receive payment in cases embraced within those contracts, these instructions had not been issued through him, nor had they ever been communicated to him, unless, as he learned about them casually. He had then on the 1st of October, 1873, written a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to these instructions; that the letter was referred by the Secretary to the Solicitor of the Treasury and had never been answered by the latter. The Solicitor had told him subsequently that the latter had got into some pigeon hole, or been mislaid, or been enforced to some subordinate, so that he (the Solicitor) had not answered it, and that he did not know how to answer it.

Douglass also stated that according to his view of the law no suits could be brought for the recovery of internal revenue taxes except by his authority. He did not consider that the Solicitor of the Treasury had any right to instruct Bliss to bring suits as he had done in regard to matters under the Sanborn contract. He (Douglass) had never given such authority, and had no knowledge of suits having been begun until this investigation has developed the fact. He was very positive in the belief that there was no difficulty in having all these direct taxes collected in regular course of business, and as to ascertaining unpaid legacy and succession taxes, he exhibited to the committee a book in which assessors were required to keep records of all estates of deceased persons that were liable to taxation. He knew nothing personally of John D. Coughlin, who had been assistant assessor for the county of New York, but, if that official had done his duty faithfully, and kept such a book correctly, all information in regard to unpaid legacy and succession taxes was in his hands, and in the hands of internal revenue bureau, and there was no difficulty about it. He had not believed in the policy of law under which the Sanborn contracts were given out. It gave a monopoly to three persons, and thus intensified the meanness of the informer and the spy system.

He had never been consulted about or asked to recommend the passage of such a law, although he had been under the impression he had been called upon by Sanborn and that Gen. Butler had recommended him. Still, since having seen Sanborn lately, he did not appear to be the same person whom he had in his mind. Douglass was very frank and explicit in his statement, and appeared to have made a very forcible impression on the committee.

Frank M. Green, one of Sanborn's agents who operated among western railroad companies positively denied the statement contained in the letter from J. M. King, acting collector of the Indianapolis district, that had represented himself there as a special agent of the Treasury Department and had denied all knowledge of the Sanborn contract. Green said he could not remember that he had at one time stated that his letter from the Secretary of the Treasury was obtained by the influence of Gen. Butler.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

In the District Investigation this morning, Samuel Strong testified in relation to his contracts under the Board of Public Works. He signed all his contracts before the work was done, and was not yet settled with for his work.

Col. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, testified that he had sodding done for twenty-five cents a yard. The witness stated that he had always been engaged in outside operations of considerable magnitude, and is now one of the directors of the Center Market Company of this city.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Frederick A Sawyer, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, made his statement this morning before the Committee of Ways and Means. He gave his recollection of the manner in which the provision authorizing the Sanborn contracts was embodied in the Legislative appropriation bill last year. He was then a member of the Senate Appropriation Committee, but had no personal connection with the offering of that amendment in the Committee. He believed that he voted for it, as he also did afterwards in the Conference Committee. He denied, with some feeling, the newspaper assertion that the provision had been smuggled into the bill. On the contrary, the same proposition had been made at the several previous sessions, and was openly discussed in the Appropriating Committee, in the Conference Committee and in the Senate and in the House.

He declined to give any opinion as to whether the Sanborn contract was or was not in compliance with the terms of law. That was a technical legal question. The solicitor of the treasury department was the proper office to frame these contracts, and he presumed he had done so with proper care and attention. He had no personal knowledge of Sanborn, or any of the persons connected with the contracts, and all his official acts in reference to them. They were merely formal, and done in regular course of business. He gave an explanation of the manner of doing business in the treasury department corresponding, generally, with that given yesterday by the Secretary, that is, that the papers were brought them for their signatures, and that when these papers were checked by subordinates having charge of that particular branch of business, they were signed without being read.

He defended the Department against the imputations of having witheld important papers from the Committee and maintained his personal recollection and account of an interview with Messrs. Beck and Foster of the Committee in regard to the papers. The point at issue, however, was not a very important one, and was merely a question of difference in understanding what the agreement between them was. He declined to give an opinion as to the propriety of repealing, amending or continuing the law as it is on the ground that that was a legislative question which was to decided by the Committee and Congress.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

During the morning session of the District of Columbia investigation to-day, some half a dozen witnesses were examined with reference to special assessments for improvements, the burden of testimony being that property owners were assessed for more work than could be shown to have been done. Testimony was also given showing that street railways were not required to pay any tax for portions of the carriage way improved by the Board and used for their tracks.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 31.—The steamship Nil was lost on her last voyage from Hong Kong to Yokohama and all the passengers were drowned. Among them were the Japanese commissioners to the Vienna exposition.

ENGLAND.

REVIEW OF TROOPS.

LONDON, March 30.—The review of Ashantee troops at Windsor to-day was witnessed by immense crowds. The Queen, assisted by the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Edinburgh, made Sir Garnet Wolsley a Knight Commander of the Order of Bath, and conferred on Lord Gifford the Victoria Cross. The troops repeatedly cheered the Queen, the members of the royal family and General Wolsley.

In the House of Lords the Duke of Richmond and in the House of Commons Disraeli moved a vote of thanks to General Wolsley, and the officers and men of the expedition, supporting the motion with laudatory speeches. The vote was unanimously adopted with cheers.

There is an unexplained panicky depression in domestic stocks, and prices for such securities have declined three per cent.

Heavy gales have prevailed on the British coast since yesterday morning.

MISCELLANEOUS DISPATCHES.

PARIS, March 30.—The report that Henri Rochefort and Paschal Grousat have escaped from New Caledonia is confirmed. A dispatch from Melbourne to-day says: They, with Gonde and Beullierre, and two other convicts, arrived at New Castazew.

OTTAWA, March 30.—Louis Riel, a member for Provencher, Manitoba, has taken the oath of allegiance and subscribed to the roll of membership of the House of Commons.

MEMPHIS.

Louisville Lottery—The Capital Prize.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 1.—In addition to the three-tenths of the ticket which drew the capital prize at Louisville, which were reported last night as being held here, Theodore Horner, a druggist on Beal street; John Steel, a commission merchant on Front street; S. Staube, a wholesale shoe dealer on Main street, hold a tenth each, and Joseph G. Barbour, a wholesale hardware dealer, and Chris. Stunkuhl, a well known saloon keeper, hold another. It is believed that the entire ticket was sold here.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE following astonishing piece of philology is traveling through the newspapers: "The word husband is composed of two Anglo-Saxon words, hus and bonds, meaning house-boor!"

THE Altoona Tribune reports that a middle aged man of family, named John Douglass, living on the ridge about two miles north of Bell's Mills, has been made crazy by the excitements attendant upon a recent revival in a church in the vicinity.

MRS. NANCY Davenport, of Summerhill, Crawford county, eighty years old, does all her own housework, milks three cows and looks after matters generally.

WE are assured says the Sharon Herald that the bringing of the main line of the Atlantic & Great Western Road through Sharpsville, Sharon, Youngstown etc., instead of as now across the country from Transfer to Warren, will most certainly be accomplished this season.

A Butler county man sent fifty cents to a city swindler to learn how to prevent a shot gun from scattering and received a card with these words printed on it: "Put in but one shot."

WEEKLY DEATH RECORD.

PITTSBURGH.

Dr. Snively, physician to the Board of Health, reports that during the week ending March 28, there 55 deaths in the city. Of these 29 were males, 26 females, 54 whites and 1 colored. The causes of death were: Consumption 10; bronchitis, pneumonia 4; scarlet fever and inanition, each 3; cerebral apoplexy, Bright's disease, convulsions, congestion of lungs and measles, each 2; burning, railroad accident, street accident, cancer of pancreas, cerebritis, cerebro spinal meningitis, typhoid fever, heart disease, indigestion, invagination kidney disease, acute laryngitis, marasmus, malformation of heart, meningitis, pleuropneumonia, pericarditis, puerperal convulsions, suicide and synovitis, each one. Of the above there were under 1 year 14; from 1 to 2 years 5; 2 to 5, 3; 5 to 10, 1; 10 to 15, 0; 15 to 20, 3; 20 to 30, 9; 30 to 40, 4; 40 to 50, 5; 50 to 60, 3; 60 to 70, 5; 70 to 80, 2. Total—55.

ALLEGHENY.

Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny City, makes the following report of deaths during the past week: Total number 15; of which five were male and eleven female; all white. The diseases were: Consumption 4; still-born, 2; measles, apoplexy, purperal fever, hydrocephalus, convulsions, old age, pneumonia, congestion of lungs, and asthma, each one. The ages were: Under 1 year, 5; between 1 and 5, 3; 10 and 20, 1; 20 and 30, 2; 30 and 40, 1; 40 and 50, 2; 60 and 70, 1.

RUPTURE! RUPTURE! RUPTURE!

The opinion has been repeatedly expressed that this troublesome disease cannot be cured, and that those suffering with this malady must remain content only to obtain temporary relief, and feel that it will stick to them during life. Fortunately for the afflicted ones, Dr. Richenbach has proved by his successful treatment of hundred of cases, that it will yield to proper treatment, and that the patient can be entirely cured. The Doctor claims that he can cure the most obstinate cases in six weeks, and judging from the many testimonials he can furnish, he has given relief to many cases. It is amusing to see the many worthless trusses left at his office, which have afforded no relief to the patient. The Doctor has special trusses made for each case suited to the nature and character of the rupture, and it is surprising to see how rapidly the patient improves. The office of Dr. Richenbach is now located at No. 26 Fifth avenue.

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

On the opening of Court yesterday morning, the case of Mrs. Catharine Schuettler and her son John was called. The parties, our readers know, are charged with the murder of old Mrs. Brauenlein, in last October. The details of the case have been published so frequently that it is unnecessary to repeat them. Owing to the absence of the most important witness, Lizzie Killian, alias Schuettler, the Court, after waiting until after eleven o'clock, issued an attachment for her, and adjourned until one o'clock.

The balance of the session was principally occupied in empaneling a jury. Mrs. Schuettler is being tried first, a severance having been granted.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

In the case of Serves & Mark vs. Gottleib Faas, action on a book account, verdict was rendered for plaintiff for $121.

Wm. Schooley vs. the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. Action for damages. The plaintiff had taken a seat in a passenger train to ride to Hawkins Station. He did not buy a ticket and when the conductor came around he was one cent short on the necessary amount. He refused to get off and the conductor had him put off, injuring him and detaining him from his business. On trial.

The case of Joseph Mark vs. Adam Itzel, an action to recover for work and labor done, is on trial.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Yesterday morning the trial of Mrs. Catharine Schuettler for the murder of Mrs. Margaret Brauenlein was continued. The present trial lacks the interest manifested in the trial of Lizzie Schuettler it being a foregone conclusion in the minds of most people that the prisoner will be equitted.

Mrs. Mary Schaffer, Barbara Freeburger, Mr. Zweck and his wife, Samuel K. Blackmore, Josephine Byerly, Mrs. Hounour, Miss Liney Hornbarger, Lizzie Decker, Mrs. Moser, Leonard Beacox, Mrs Rebecca Hoyt, Mrs. Nicholas Schwartz, Charles Fox (colored), Mrs. Catharine Nagle, Mrs. Elizabeth Reimenschneider and Detectives Pender, Scott and Long were examined, but their testimony elecited no new facts in the case, the most of them testified at the former trial, and their evidence was similar to that given on the former occasion.

Lizzie Killian, alias Schuettler, was examined. She stated that the time she was credited with making the confession to Detective Messner and also before the Coroner's jury, she was out of her mind and did not know what she said.

The direct question was then put to her.

DID YOU KILL MRS. BRAUENLEIN WITH A HATCHET?

Witness (emphatically) "No."

A number of other witnesses were then examined for the defense whose testimony went to show Mrs. Schuettler's good character.

Little Katie Schuettler was next placed upon the stand. Katie is but seven years old, and the Court had some doubts as to her ability to understand the nature of an oath. An investigation of her knowledge on the subject proved that she had been instructed as to the attributes of God, but held no particular opinion on the subject of future punishment, for deeds done in the flesh. She, however, expressed the opinion that if she swore an untruth God would not take her to Himself.

It was finally decided to admit her testimony, which was principally to show the whereabouts of old Mrs. Schuettler during Thursday, Friday and Saturday of the week when the murder was committed.

The testimony on both sides has all been taken; and the Court will, this morning, take into consideration some points of law submitted by the defense, after which the jury will be charged.

Court of Common Pleas.—Judge Stowe.

In the case of Schooley vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a verdict for defendant was rendered.

In the case of Jos. Mark vs. Adam Itzell, an action for work and labor done, a verdict was returned for the plaintiff in the sum of $363 02.

S. H. Hartman, trustee, vs. J. J. McDonald, action on a promissory note. Nonsuited.

In the case of James McCutcheon, executor of Alexander McCutcheon, vs. Matthew Anderson and P. H. Stevenson, late partners, an action to recover for wool sold, a verdict was returned for the plaintiff in the sum of $440 97.

Wilson & Crone, for use, vs. John Huckestine. Action to recover for brick sold and delivered. On trial.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick, Ewin and White.

Hon. Thomas Mellon, on behalf of two or three property holders, asked leave to file an intervention in the bill in equity of the City against the Hiland Avenue Commissioners, and to become one of the plaintiffs. Permission was granted by the Court. Mr. Mellon then spoke at some length on the bill, and finally introduced the matter of the constitutionality of the Penn avenue act itself. The plaintiffs in the bill objected to this phase of the question being argued, as they did not propose to consider the constitutionality of the act, but only the question whether or not the Commissioners had power, under the act, to pave the sidewalks of the avenue. Mr. Mellon insisted on considering the question of constitutionality in the bill, and the City, through Solicitor Bigelow, withdrew the bill. The matter will come up again in the shape of an application for a mandamus, to be made by the Commissioners on the Controller to compel him to issue bonds for the paving of the sidewalks.

It was announced that the argument list would be taken up this morning, and that all cases will be disposed of whether counsel are present or not.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Upon the reassembling of the Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday morning, Judge Collier proceeded at once to charge the jury in the case of Catharine Schuettler, charged with the murder of Catharine Brauenlein.

His Honor recited the different counts in the indictment, but stated that the Acting District Attorney had admitted there was not sufficient evidence to warrant an attempt to convict, only on the point of being an accessory after the fact. He recited the evidence adduced in the main points in the case, read from the statute fixing the penalty for the crime of accessory after the fact.

The inquiry of the jury, he said, would first be directed to ascertain whether Mrs. Brauenlein was murdered or not. If there was a reasonable doubt that she was not murdered, then there could be no conviction. If, however, they found she was murdered, they were next to inquire whether Lizzie Killien committed the deed. If they have a reasonable doubt that she did, then there could be no conviction of the defendant as an accessory. If, however, they were satisfied, beyond a reasonable doubt, that Lizzie Killien committed the murder, then they were to ascertain from the evidence whether the defendant, Mrs. Schuettler, is guilty of endeavoring to cover up and conceal the deed. If they find that she did so, beyond a reasonable doubt, then they are to bring in a verdict of guilty, otherwise one of acquittal.

The jury had not returned a verdict at the adjournment of Court.

Acting District Attorney W. C. Moreland, Esq., upon the retirement of the jury, called up the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Schuettler, charged in the different counts of the indictment, as principal accessory before and after the fact.

Mr. Moreland stated that the Commonwealth did not intend to show the prisoner guilty of murder either in the first or second degree, but merely as an accessory after the fact, consequently but very little trouble was experienced in procuring a jury. A number of witnesses were examined, but as they had been pumped dry during the trial of Lizzie Schuettler, nothing interesting was elicited by their examination. The case is on trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

The case of Wilson & Crone vs. John Huckestine, terminated by the jury being withdrawn, and the case was continued.

In the case of Holmes, Latterty & Co. vs. Jas. McCallister, an action to recover for two steers sold, the jury found for the defendant.

The case of W. H. Garlick & Sizer vs. the Enterprise Blast Furnace Company, an action for goods sold and delivered, is on trial.

In the matter of the application of Robert E. O'Connor for a discharge under the insolvent laws, the prayer of the petitioner was granted, and bond filed.

The argument list engages the attention of the District Court.

MONONGAHELA PRESBYTERY.

MEETING YESTERDAY—ELECTION OF OFFICERS—RESIGNATION OF S. B. REED—THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

The U. P. Presbytery of the Monongahela met Tuesday morning in the Third U. P. Church, Diamond street, Rev. C. B. Hatch in the chair as Moderator.

The resignation of the Rev. S. B. Reed, of the Fifth U. P. Church, was presented, and accepted by a standing vote, and resolutions complimentary to the retiring pastor were passed unanimously. Rev. Reed, who has been connected with the Fifth Church for fourteen years past, retires on account of his health, and leaves to-day for Chicago. A call from the Third U. P. Church for Rev. Ormond was read, and the call accepted.

The report for the past nine months by the Rev. W. J. Reed, Financial Agent, was read and accepted.

A Committee of three on Revision of Rules was appointed, after which the following officers were elected: Superintendent of Missions—Rev. F. H. Hanna. Financial Agent—Rev. W. J. Reed. Moderator—Rev. J. D. Irons.

A loan of $4,000 to the Fifth Church and a donation of $2,000 to the Wylie Avenue Mission from the Church Extension fund, were allowed.

Presbytery then took a recess until half-past two o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Presbytery reassembled at half past two o'clock, P. M., and proceeded to the consideration of of the order of the day—a trial sermon on "Salvation," by Mr. J. D. Sands. The sermon was sustained as a proof of progress.

The installation services in the 11th Church (Temperanceville) were fixed for April 21st at 10½ A. M.; Rev. W. J. Reid to preside, Rev. J. D. Irons to preach the installation sermon, Rev. W. H. Knox, the address to the pastor, Rev. J. H. Hatch the address to the people.

The following preamble and resolution were presented, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The women of Pittsburgh and vicinity have organized a movement against the sale and use of intoxicating liquors; therefore,

Resolved, That the Presbytery of the Monongahela hereby indorse the movement, and bid them "God speed" in the undertaking.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the people of the Third Church (Rev. Frazier's) for the dinner furnished by them at Kinder Blair's.

On motion, the Presbytery adjourned to meet on the last Tues

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Wm Herring plead guilty to a charge of illegal liquor selling.

Michael Bradford was found guilty of the larceny of an overcoat and pair of pantaloons from P. McCartan.

John Swolin, John Purcell, Edward Young and Absalom Davis, indicted for burglary at the instance of Francis Salley were tried. Swolin was acquitted, and the balance were allowed a nolle pros. on payment of costs.

George Roney and John Henderson, charged by Wm. Herring with burglary, entering a building with felonious intent and receiving stolen goods, were found guilty.

John Robinson, charged by James Thackery with malicious mischief, was acquitted.

James Anderson and Michael McCullough, charged by James Warnock with entering a building with felonious intent, were found guilty.

Michael Halloran alias Harney, charged by Hanna Flynn with bigamy, was found guilty.

John Robinson, charged by Kate Kelly with aggravated assault and battery, plead guilty to assault and battery.

The case of Louis Miller and Herman Casper, charged with the burglary of the Italian peanut stand, No. 80 Fifth avenue, is on trial. The prosecutor's name is Vincent Di Palaa.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

The cases of Mary Cassidy and Mary Hilber vs. the P. V. & C. R. R. Co. are still on trial.

District Court—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Alder, Rosenburg & Co. vs. Joseph Hart, an action on book account, a verdict was returned for the plaintiff in the sum of $163 35.

The case of John Forsyth vs. Patrick McShane, an action on book account, is on trial.

The case of Dixon vs. the City of Allegheny is still on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Joseph N. McKinney, Allegheny county, bankrupt. Register Shaffer's report, on petition of Thomas Mellon, for balance of proceeds of sale of certain property presented, approved, and assignee directed to pay the same.

D. W. Batton, Venango county, bankrupt. Order made for general meeting of creditors; also directing clerk to forward to Register Rogers the assignee's report, Starrett for assignee.

Wm. E. Kirker, Butler county, bankrupt. Order made for the sale of certain personal property. Danna for assignee.

William Rhodes, Lawrence county, bankrupt. Order made for the sale of certain real estate discharged of liens and encumbrances. Jackson for assignee.

John Bigley vs. steam tug Oil Valley. Jacob Lachel allowed to intervene for wharfage. Large for libellant.

Andrew Ackley vs. the steam tug Hercules. Knudler & Bro., and Mike Clark were allowed to intervene.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

James and Smith Elkins each plead guilty to assault and battery, the indictment against them being for aggravated assault and battery, preferred by David McGlabrie.

Commonwealth vs. Peter Gasman and Henry Reitzell. Charged on oath of Simon Roll with larceny; Reitzell was found guilty and Gasman acquitted.

In the case against Herman Catper and Louis Miller, charged with burglary and receiving stolen goods belonging to Vincengo Di Paola, Casper was acquitted and Miller was found guilty on the first count.

James Reynolds plead guilty to false pretences charged by James S. Ramage.

Alex. Barnnerman plead nolo contendere to the charge of illegal liquor selling, charged on oath of Peter Water.

Boniface, charged with assault and battery, was acquitted, but ordered to pay the costs.

Peter Weis is on trial for larceny as bailee, on oath of Mr. Heintzman.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and Ewing.

On motion of S. A. McClung, Esq., M. Hampton Horseman was duly qualified and admitted to practice in this court, and on motion of the same gentleman, S. C. Milligan was duly qualified and admitted to practice as an attorney in this court.

The case of Geo. A. Q. Miller vs. Owen Fitzsimmons, Carson Forse, Wm. Forse and Morris Miller, an action to recover damages for malicious prosecution, is on trial before Judge Ewing. The plaintiff in this case was employed as salesman by the defendants (except Fitzsimmons) who were associated together as a firm. Miller visited a livery stable, hired a team, representing himself to be a member of the firm employing him. The hire was not paid by Miller, and the firm, being obliged to pay it, brought suit against him for false pretenses. On this charge Miller was acquitted by the court, and he now brings suit to recover damages.

The case of Phillip Huether vs. George Book is on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick. This is an action to recover damages for an alleged assault and battery.

A verdict was rendered in the case of Dixson vs. the City of Allegheny, in the sum of $1,400 50 for the plaintiff. The action was brought to recover for digging a well on the Poor Farm.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

In the cases of Mary Cassiday vs. the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company, and Mary A. A. Helber vs. the same, which were actions to recover damages for seizure of property by the defendants, verdicts were returned to-day in the sums of $700 for the first named plaintiff, and $500 for the second.

In the three cases of the Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company vs. John McMillen, A. McIlwaine administrator, and Robert Dickson, to recover premiums on insurance, verdicts were returned for the plaintiff, in each case, for the amount claimed.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

The following business was transacted in this Court yesterday:

In the case of Howard Greer, Beaver county, bankrupt, the appointment of William Loar, of Rochester, assignee, was approved.

In the case of D. H. Frolich & Son, of Pittsburgh, bankrupts, Register Harper's report on petition for discontinuance of proceedings in bankruptcy, recommending the granting of the same, was presented and confirmed, and an order made revoking the adjudication and discontinuing the proceedings. S. C. Schoyer for bankrupt.

In the case of the First National Bank, of Warren, creditor, vs. J. K. Palmer & Co., of Warren county, debtor, a petition in bankruptcy was filed and the usual order made. Purviance for creditors.

In the case of Owen Cunningham, bankrupt, of Cambria county, argument was had on exceptions to the confirmation of the appointment of Michael Fitzharris as assignee. Shoemaker for, and Keenan and Johnston, contra. Decision reserved.

In the case of Henry Frank vs. A. Inskeep & Co., debtors, in bankruptcy. Hearing on motion for injunction was granted on the 3d prox. Adams and Fulton for motion.

In the case of Duncan Keith, of Armstrong county, bankrupt. Hearing on rule on assignee to show cause why he should not sue out a writ of error in a certain case in which bankrupt is defendant, was extended to the 6th prox. Weir and Gibson for rule.

In the case of Demos Zollars, of Washington county, bankrupt, a petition for sale of certain real estate discharged of liens was presented, and hearing on same fixed for the 10th prox. Lazear for petitioner.

Court adjourned till Friday, April 3.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS — SENTENCE DAY IN THE CRIMINAL COURT—TWENTY-ONE CONVICTS PLACED WHERE THEY WILL DO THE MOST GOOD.

William Herring, who plead guilty to selling liquor without license, was fined fifty dollars and costs.

The case of Michael Bradford, convicted of the larceny of a coat from Mr. McCarten, now deceased, was held over until next Saturday, for new evidence.

Frank Vogel, Nicholas Fisher and Frank Reife, convicted of the larceny of a wagon load of metal from the Jackson Steel Works of Allegheny, were disposed of as follows: Vogel and Fisher were adjudged worthy of two years in the Work House, and Reife, on whose behalf a strong petition for clemency was presented, was let off with one year.

Wendel Helmuth, another of the same party, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years, the Court having been informed that he had been there before. This statement proving untrue, the order was revoked, and Helmuth's case was held over until next Saturday.

Louis Miller, convicted of burglarizing the establishment of Vincenza Di Paola, No. 80 Fifth avenue, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Henry Reitzel, convicted of stealing two whisky barrels, was Workhoused for three months.

Joseph Worley, who plead guilty to the larceny of $100 from his room-mates in a boarding house, was consigned to the Workhouse for three years.

James Anderson and Michael McCullough, convicted of entering the Western Theological Seminary with intent to commit a felony were sentenced to the work house for one year.

Obadiah Wick, for the larceny of an ingot of copper was sentenced for one year to the work house.

Richard Hays and Patrick Flannery for the larceny of a coat, got the first ten months and the second one year in the work house.

John Rooney and James Harrison for burglarizing the premises of Wm. Herring were sentenced as follows: Rooney seven and Harrison five years in the Penitentiary. Rooney increased his sentence a couple of years by attempting to hoodwink the the court by the insanity dodge.

Joseph Reynolds for larceny got six months to jail.

John Patton for the larceny of a keg of of lard from John A. Fairman, was sentenced to the workhouse ten months.

Patrick Carrigan and Michael Welsh, police officers, convicted of assault and battery were fined twenty-five dollars each.

Jerry Cravenor for larceny was sentenced to the workhouse two years.

Alex. Banneman, who plead nolo contendere to a charge of illegal liquor selling, was fined twenty-five dollars and costs.

Sentence was postponed on the different convictions for assault and battery scored against Johnny Robinson.

The Scheuttler murder trial has been fixed for to-day.

Court of Common Pleas.—Judge Stowe.

In the case of Thomas Douglas vs. his wife Mary Douglass, an action for divorce, the Court appointed George E. Gilmore, Esq., examiner to take testimony.

In the case of Julianna Hall vs. Luke B. Hall, also a divorce case, on petition of libellant, the Court granted a rule on respondent to show cause why he should not pay $300 to defray his wife's expenses during the pending of the suit.

A subpoena was awarded in the case of Mary McQuade, by her next friend, Wm. Klayer, vs. Michael McQuade, a libel in divorce.

A rule was granted on the Morse subschool district to show cause why the decree made in regard to it, on the 21st inst., should not be modified in regard to the terms and time of payment of the sum found due the Humboldt District. A hearing was fixed for next Saturday.

W. A. Dunshee and D. H. Martin were admitted to practice.

Rebecca J. Lynn, wife of James F. Lynn, was declared a femme sole trader.

H. A. Collier, Esq., was appointed to take testimony in the following cases: Jos. T. vs. Eliza Brubaker, and Melinda Cole vs. Wilson Cole.

District Court—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Lean and Ferguson vs. Knapp & Co. Defendant's counsel made a motion and filed reasons for a new trial. The argument list will be taken up in this court to-day.

OHIO CORRESPONDENCE.

Old and valued friends of THE POST send us the following items of news:

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

One in a letter from Zaleski, Ohio, informs us that Mrs. Reeves, mother of Mrs. Hyson, keeps the Banghman House at that place, died there on the 16th at the very advanced age of one hundred and three years. The aged lady had come there unattended from this State two weeks previous to her death, to revisit her friends. On her arrival she recognized promptly by name many of her acquaintances of her years. She sewed busily all day the Saturday prior to her death. She was known to many as a sincere and practical Christian, and was held in high esteem by young and old.

FIRES NEAR PERRYSVILLE, OHIO.

On Wednesday the 25.h, inst., at noon, the house of Col. Jacob Fritz, a short distance from Perrysville, Ohio, took fire and bured to the ground together with a portion of its contents, furniture, &c. The loss was $1,800; insured for $800. Two other houses in the same neighborhood, one owned by Mr. Brubaker and one by Mr. Workman, were destroyed by fire on the same day. Particulars not ascertained.

PIMPLES, ERUPTIONS, ROUGH SKIN.

The system being put under the influence of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a few weeks, the skin becomes smooth, clear, soft and velvety, and being illuminated with the glow of perfect health from within, true beauty stands forth in all its glory. Nothing ever presented to the public as a beautifier of the complexion ever gave such satisfaction for this purpose as this Discovery. The effects of all medicines which operate upon the system through the medium of the blood are necessarily somewhat slow, no matter how good the remedy employed. While one to three bottles clear the skin of pimples, blotches, eruptions, yellow spots, comedones or "grubs," a dozen may possibly be required to cure some cases where the system is rotten with scrofulous or virulent blood poisons. The cure of all these diseases, however, from the common pimple to the worst scrofula is, with the use of this most potent agent, only a matter of time. Sold by all druggists.

COVERED WITH ERUPTIONS. CURED.

CLAVERACK, Columbia Co., N. Y.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I am sixty years of age, and have been afflicted with salt rheum in the worst form for a great many years, until, accidentally, I saw one of your books, which described my case exactly. I bought your Golden Medical Discovery and took two bottles and a half, and was entirely cured. From my shoulders to my hands I was entirely covered with eruptions, also on face and body. I was likewise afflicted with rheumatism so that I walked with great difficulty, and that is entirely cured. May God spare you a long life to remain a blessing to mankind.

With untold gratitude,

SIUTH MRS. A. W. WILLIAMS.

IS IT LEGAL OR NOT?

THE SMITH WATER PIPE CONTRACT.

THE WATER COMMITTEE TAKE A BACK SOMMERSAULT, AND REVERSE THEIR FORMER ACTION---AN OVERDOSE OF LEGAL OPINION THE MOTIVE POWER.

The Water Committee held a special meeting on Saturday evening for the purpose of hearing the report from the sub-Committee on Reservoirs. In addition to the large attendance of the Committee there were present Mr. Wm. Smith and his son Roland H. Smith, of Smith & Sons, who have a contract (now in dispute) with the city to furnish water pipes. Mr. Henry M. Long, their finance agent was also on hand.

AMENDINT THE MINUTES,

After Chairman Chalmers called the meeting to order a wrangle occurred over the minutes. Mr. Aull moved to strike out that portion relative to the continuatioo of John T. Duff as Secretary of the Committee. The minutes read that Mr. Duff shall act as Secretary from March 1, 1874, to March 1, 1875, and that by common consent it was understood that he continued in office as long as the Water Committee had charge of the new water works. Mr. Aull objected to the latter part of the article, that in relation to continuing in office for so long as the Water Committee had authority by "common consent," and moved that it be stricken from the minutes. A discussion took place in the matter, in which Mr. McCarthy held that that was the action of the Committee and the minutes were correct.

Mr. Aull's motion, however, prevailed and the minutes as thus amended were approved.

A communication from Lindsay & Murray was read and referred to the Superintendent for report. It requested the privilege of erecting a smoke consumer on the boilers of the upper Water Works. The firm agree to effect a saving of fifteen per cent. in fuel, and to erect the consumer without cost to the city. If the success of the apparatus is demonstrated the charge to the city will be $650.

THE SMITH PIPE CONTRACT.

The chairman stated that he had been handed a communication by Mr. Long, financial agent of Wm. Smith & Sons.,and on motion the Secretary proceeded to read the document which was an opinion from Messrs, Shiras, Acheson, Brown and Schoyer, attorneys at law, in opposition to the opinion given by Geo. P. Hamilton at the last meeting on the illegality of the late water commission. It is as follows:

THE ANTI-HAMILTONIAN VIEW.

To Mr. William Smith:

At your request, we have carefully examined and considered the question which has been raised touching the authority of the late Water Commission to make the contract with you for the supply of water pipes, which the Commission, acting on behalf and in the name of the city of Pittsburgh, entered into on the 3rd day of January, 1873.

We have reached the following conclusions, viz:

1st. That the Commission, in entering into said contract, was the legal and duly authorized agent of the city of Pittsburgh.

2nd. That the contract is binding to the city, unless it can be successfully assailed for some reason other than the supposed want of authority in the Commission to enter into it on behalf of the city.

The foregoing conclusions, which we believe rest on sound legal principles, are also in consonance with the justice of the case. We understand that upon the faith of the contract in question, you have entered into engagements involving large expenditures of money; that you have actually completed at least one-half of your contract, and that large sums of money are now due you for work done. Under these circumstances it would be grossly inequitable for the city to attempt to set aside the contract.

It has been alleged, we know, that Roland H. Smith, who was a member of Councils at the time the contract was made, was or is interested therein. This, however, is strenuously denied, and we have no reson to doubt the truth of that denial. The contract being made in your name alone, the presumption is that no other party had or has any interest in it. And if the city of Pittsburgh undertakes by a bill in equity to have the contract rescinded on account of Roland H. Smith's supposed interest therein, the burden of proof will be upon the city to show his interest.

Moreover, Councils had contemporaneous knowledge that the Commission had contracts with you, and it was then as well known as it is now, that Roland H. Smith was connected with the firm of Wm. Smith & Sons. It strikes us, therefore, as rather late in the day for the city to attempt to impeach the contract on the ground of his supposed interest in it.

M. W. ACHESON,
GEO. SHIRAS, JR.,
A. M. BROWN,
S. SCHOYER, JR.

PITTSBURGH, March 28, 1874.

The Chairman stated that he had received another communication on the same subject from Mr. Slagle, former City Solicitor, in which he held the same opinion as Messrs. Acheson, Shiras, Brown and Schoyer.

A STRAW.

This opinion which was very lengthy was also read, whereupon Mr. Watson offered a resolution reconsidering the resolution of last meeting instructing George P. Hamilton, in conjunction with the City Solicitor, to file a bill in equity to annul the pipe contract of Wm. Smith; and also that the estimates on the Smith pipe contract due be paid to Mr. Smith.

Mr. Hunter moved that the resolution be divided into two parts' Mr. Watson accepted the amendment.

THE MAYOR ELECT OPENS THE BALL.

Mr. McCarthy arose and said that the opinions just read were but plain denials of of the question of legality, and failed to take up and discuss the points made in detail by Mr. George P. Hamilton. As to Mr. Slagle's opinion, that gentleman beat considerably around the bush without coming to the great point. In the opinions of Messrs. Shiras, Acheson and others, they state that the assertion that Mr. Roland H. Smith was a member of the firm was "strenuously denied." He denied that it was ever strenuously denied. Mr. Wm. Smith, father of Roland, had sworn that Roland wasn't a member, but Roland never denied it himself.

Mr. McCarthy moved that Mr. Roland H. Smith being present, be asked if he is a member of the firm that has this contract.

Mr. Harrison seconded the motion.

Mr. Watson—I object. I ask for the reading of the name of the firm in the contract.

Mr. Fulton thought it was totally unnecessary to ask Mr. Rowland Smith that question. He wouldn't be in Councils if he was a member of the firm that had an interest in that contract. He had taken an oath to perform his duties as a Councilman honestly and faithfully. He was in favor of reconsidering the resolution of last meeting.

Mr. McCarthy said that as Mr. Smith's counsel had raised the point of Roland's partnership, he wanted now that gentleman to answer. Roland Smith will *not* deny here that he is a member of that firm.

Mr. Hunter asserted that Roland Smith's interest was strenously denied.

Mr. Cunningham—Did Roland Smith deny it under oath?

Mr. Hunter—No, he didn't. His father did.

A CLINCHER.

Mr. McCarthy—As it has been denied, then, that Roland H. Smith is a member of that firm, I assert positively that he is a member of the firm, and here [pulling a paper from his pocket] is the evidence—Mr. Roland H. Smith's own sworn statement stating that he is a member of the firm.

Roland H. Smith [interrupting]—I don't deny I am a member of the firm.

Mr. McCarthy then proceeded to read an affidavit made by Roland H. Smith before United States Commissioner Gamble, in December last, in which he swore that he was a member of the firm of Wm. Smith & Sons.

Mr. Henry M. Long [not a member of the committee, but financial agent for Wm. Smith & Sons, interrupting]—He don't deny he was a member of that firm. That opinion refers to partnership in that pipe contract alone.

Mr. McCarthy, not discomfited by this interruption, continued to read the affidavit. He said that Roland H. Smith was not only indirectly, but directly interested in that contract given out by the city.

Mr. McCarthy closed by moving that the resolution offered by Mr. Watson be indefinitely postponed.

This brought Mr. Watson again to his feet, and he moved that a committee of five be appointed to examine the books of Wm. Smith, to ascertain whether Roland Smith is interested in this contract or not.

Mr. Fulton said he proposed no longer to be badgered by buncombe. He was in favor of reconsidering the resolution of the last meeting. He was in favor of examining into the facts of the contract and appointing a committee for that purpose.

Mr. McCarthy said that Roland Smith had sworn before the United State Court that he was a member of that firm of Wm. Smith & Sons. What better evidence do you want? Don't you believe Roland Smith when he swears that he is a member of the firm? What more do you want? He had no hesitation in saying that

THIS CONTRACT IS A ROBBERY

of the city. When that contract was made iron was at the highest price—$45 a ton, and what was the the contract? $83 a ton —a profit of $38 a ton. Isn't that rol-bery" It is the "finest" pipe contract ever given out in the United States by a set of men, and he hoped they would get to the bottom some day as to why the contract was given. Toledo, just the other day, gave a contract to a Cincinnati pipe manufacturer who agreed to deliver the pipe at $44 per ton. Is, therefore, this Smith pipe robbery to be allowed to pass quiety by? There isn't a single man in this meeting would give out such a contract as was that given to Wm. Smith if it was his own private business. The real question was whether the City Treasury was to be run for the benefit of Wm. Smith & Son or for the taxpayers.

A PLEA FOR THE DEFUNCT WATER COMMISSION.

Mr. Laufman said the act of the Commission in giving the contract was just such a mistake as many business men make often—that of buying too much stock. Allegheny city, two months after that contract was given, also gave Smith a contract at $85 a ton. Pittsburgh, therefore, wasn't the only one that gave $83 a ton.

Mr. McCarthy—I'll tell you why Mr. Smith & Sons got $85 a ton for their pipe. They had got such a monopoly of the business here that nobody else dared bid against them. They scared all competition out of the field, and had everything their own way. Nobody in Pittsburgh would fool their time bidding on such contracts. When they did get a fair show, the contract was given to Marshall at $49 50 a ton. Smith did not get it.

RECONSIDERED.

After further discussion, question was called on Mr. McCarthy's motion to postpone indefinitely Watson's resolution reconsidering the action of the last meeting of the committee.

The question was then called on the adoption of the first part of Watson's resolution.

Mr. McCarthy—I call for the yeas and nays. We want to know where the members stand. The yeas and nays were called and announced as follows:

Yeas—Aull, Cunningham, Fulton, Goldthorpe, Hunter, Harrison, Laufman, Meyran, Mears, Reilly, Rush, Watson and Chairman Chambers—14.

Nays—W. C. Brown, G. Fox, Morrison, McCarthy, McClurg, Perchment and Rayburn—7.

So the motion to re-consider was carried.

Mr. Fulton then moved that the matter lay over for two weeks, and that the committee report all the facts in the Smith contract, when definite action shall be taken in the matter.

The motion was carried.

The question was then call on the latter part of Watson's resolution, directing the payment to Smith of money on his contract.

An amendment was made to postpone action on it until next meeting. Upon a vote being taken it was lost.

Question was then called on the passage of the resolution.

Mr. McCarthy—I callon for the yeas and nays on that. If you pass that resolution you are paying out money for work was never contracted for.

Mr. Aull—How many months' estimates are unpaid?

Mr. Watson—Four months. The city owes Mr. Smith over $300,000.

BENEFITS OF BANKRUPTCY.

The Chairman—Why were not two or three months of these estimates paid by the old Water Committee?

Mr. Laufman—Because Mr. Smith was in bankruptcy, and the City Solicitor advised us not to pay him any money until he got out of bankruptcy.

Mr. Aull—Is Mr. Smith out of bankruptcy?

Wm. Smith—I will be out on Monday.

The yeas and nays were then called on the resolution to pay Smith, resulting as follows:

Yeas—Aull, Cunningham, Fulton, Goldthorpe, Harrison, Laufman, Meyran, Mears, Thompson and Watson—10.

Nays—Brown, Fox, Hunter, Morrison, McCarthy, McClure, Perchment, Reilly, Rush, Raybun and Chalmers—10.

The Chair decided the motion lost by a tie vote.

ECONOMY.

Mr. McCarthy moved that the mechanical engineer be instructed to report the feasibility of supplying the lower part of the city by Hiland and Liberty avenue routes instead of by the Butler street route, and what the estimated saving to the city would be. The speaker believed that it would be a saving to the city of $350,000. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Aull then presented the report of the Committee on Reservoirs, which was accepted. He also presented a plan for saving of expenditures in the construction of the reservoirs. He was opposed to the city undergoing an unnecessary expense of $800,000 for the next twenty years. He moved that the work be stopped on the smallest compartment of Hiland avenue reservoir and one pair of engines and the foundations for the same.

Mr. McCarthy moved to amend by referring the matter to the sub-committee on reservoirs to report data on the subject.

The amendment was adopted and the committee adjourned.

A FEW weeks since while suffering from a very severe cold, I became so hoarse that it was with great difficulty I could speak so as to be understood. While in this condition Dr. Jayne's Expectorant not only gave me immediate relief, but in three to four days completely cured my cold and removed my hoarseness. I therefore take pleasure in recommending the Expectorant as being, in my judgment, the best cough medicine before the public.—Rev. B. F. Hedden, Pastor of First Baptist Church, Camden, N. J. WSM

MARVIN'S SUPERIOR CRACKERS
Are the best. For sale by all grocers. Ask for them. tf

A CRISIS IN THE CRUSADE.

THE WOMEN AND THE MEN AT A DEAD LOCK.

[From The Daily Post of Saturday.]

The regular semi-weekly business meeting of the Women's Temperance Union was held in the First Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, Dr. Swift pastor, and was largely attended. Rev. Mr. McCarroll opened by the reading of the 46th Psalm which was followed by prayer by Rev. Wightman, of McKeesport, when the hymn commencing "All hail the power of Jesus' name," was sung, and the meeting was ready for business.

Dr. Miller read communications from several branch organizations in and around the city, and one from Miss Gertrude Wakefield, secretary of the Independent Order of Good Templars, New Brighton, and another, accompanied with resolutions, from the Good Templars of Beaver Falls, which set forth that it was "necessary to carry the warfare

ON ANGELS' WINGS

to the confines of perdition—the beer halls."

The reading of communications occupying a great deal of time, the President suggested that speeches should be limited to five minutes. This, being put as a motion, prevailed.

Rev. Mr. Witherspoon was then called upon. He had no hesitancy in saying that he believed this to be

A WORK OF THE LORD.

and consequently saw no reason why this movement would not succeed in Pittsburgh as well as anywhere else. The speaker had been greatly encouraged in his belief by witnessing the crusade in Xenia, Ohio. He gave the modus operandi of the people in that rural locality, felt that the ladies here were under God's direction and therefore to the rumsellers were terrible as an army with banners.

'SQUIRE ROSS

was next called upon to give his views, but he did not feel that it was necessary as everyone knew his sentiments. The meeting, however, insisted upon the 'Squire coming forward, and he thereupon gave his views so far as he could in the time allotted. He gave a resume of the work he had seen in the lower part of Allegheny. In saloons where he had been well treated he said dealers fared pretty well but any insolence on their part led to prosecution and after paying in the aggregate about $7,000 the most of them had become tolerably well civilized. Accordingly he argued that no means were to be despised. Not only should the ladies pray for saloon keepers, and topers, but also for men who profess Christianity while at the same time they vote to continue men in office who are notoriously unfit and known to be so for the positions they fill, by reason of intemperance. Such men he held needed prayer fully as much as the rumsellers themselves. The Squire was in favor of using all means and fighting rum by every measure known to civilized temperance warfare.

LOVE VERSUS RESPECTABILITY.

Mrs. Miller said her soul yearned for the fray, and that the whole law of Christian benevolence hung on one thread, viz: love to our neighbors. This love prompted her to urge immediate action to save the bodies and souls of the aforesaid neighbors. She then told of a lady neighbor who died some time since of delirium tremens, but whose disease, on account of the respectability of the family, was denominated by the physicians, "congestion of the brain." Many, she said, are now suffering from the same great congester, and I for one feel the time heavy until a forward movement is made.

WANTS CASH.

Mrs. Hill offered a resolution that the men of the two cities be requested to give moral and material aid to the enterprise.

The motion was very coldly received for a few moments, and finally provoked heavy opposition though some few favored the motion.

A VETERAN CRUSADER.

Mr. French, an elderly man and a veteran in the temperance crusade in the west, who figured as the advocate of ginger tea at the meeting on Thursday, thought money a superfluity and advocated retrenchment and economy. He thought this was the Lord's movement and He was able to accomplish it without the aid of

FILTHY LUCRE.

He advocated the creation of a sentiment that would force politicians to inquire, if not of the Lord, whether their legislation on this subject was right, at least of the people, who were their masters, and, said he, in a short time you will find them pliant enough. Women and boys, bands of promise are the agencies to bring this about and money is not needed.

This brought 'Squire Ross, the old "Wheel Horse" of the temperance cause, to his feet, who wanted to know if women and children were the only agencies fit for this work,

WHAT IN GOD'S NAME ARE MEN FIT FOR?

Said he, it is true, men have heretofore led and generally led astray by their action at the ballot-box, but to be successful we must use every means God has placed at our hands.

Rev. Wightman opposed the resolution as unnecessary, and said the men would be on hand if necessary to replenish the military chest.

Mr. Hubley opposed the resolution on the ground that it would degrade the work.

Dr. Gill opposed it because he said it was evidently the work of some man, and appeared to think in common with a number of others that it was prompted by an ulterior design foreign to the object of the majority of the W. T. C. U.

MRS. HILL INDIGNANT.

Mrs. Hill then excitedly sprang to her feet and demanded leave to make an explanation, in which she denied that the resolution was framed by the hand of man.

In reply Dr. Gill called for report of the Executive Committee, which called forth another explanation from Mrs. Hill, who

CLEARED HER SKIRTS

by stating that it was not her fault that it was not forthcoming, as she said she could not get the Committee together, but promised to do so this afternoon, when they are expected to do something definite.

As the discussion appeared likely to assume a personal character, Mr. French threw himself into the breach and restored good humor by relating how his early associates had in the last half century gone to their graves, victims of the rumseller, while, drawing himself to his full height, said he, I stand

A MONUMENT TO TEMPERANCE.

This speech produced such a stirring effect upon a lady in the audience, that she sprang to her feet and moved that the W. C. T. U. inaugurate the campaign at once, by marching over to the rooms of the Liquor League, and thus strike at the head of the enemy. This movement however was considered premature, and the lady upon being told that in all probability the League had adjourned, the lady withdrew her motion.

During the passage of the pledge, which received some signatures, a number of announcements were made for future meetings, and the Union adjourned to meet in the Fourth avenue Baptist Church, Rev. Dr. Pearson's, on next Tuesday afternoon at half past two o'clock. Although the North Side can get up larger meetings than the South Side, it falls far behind the latter in enthusiasm.

THE Tradesman's National Bank will occupy the old house of Jas. T. Brady & Co., corner Fourth avenue and Wood street.

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Any Color you wish and no trouble,
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Everybody can do their own Painting,
Everybody can do their own Painting,
Everybody can do their own Painting.

In 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 lb cans,
In 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 lb cans,
In 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 lb cans.

Buy these Colors, Do your own Painting.
Buy these Colors, Do your own Painting.
Buy these Colors, Do your own Painting.

And save not less than 50 per cent.
And save not less than 50 per cent.
And save not less than 50 per cent.

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Remember the place, remember,
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARPETING
For Spring, 1874.

The New Colorings,

HARRISBURG.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Special to The Post.

HARRISBURG, March 26, 1874.

THE SENATE.

A number of House bills were passed to second reading.

Mr. ERMENTROUT introduced a joint resolution requesting Congress to prevent banks paying interest on deposits.

BENEVOLENT APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. RUTAN had finally passed the bill appropriating $119,500 for the Pennsylvania Reform School at Morganza. Messrs. Anderson and Graham had passed finally bills appropriating $5,000 to complete the building of Sheltering Arms, Allegheny county, and $2,000 for the support of the home for deaf mutes, Pittsburgh.

THE SECOND AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.

The act repealing that portion of the Second avenue improvement act as provides it shall be uniform throughout was passed.

Also, the act providing for the surrender of the franchises of turnpike or plank road companies over and upon such portions of the roads as may be in the limits of any incorporated city.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. YOUNG moved that the agreement of the Conference Committee on the advertising bill be adopted.

Mr. WEBB opposed the motion and moved to recommit it. Agreed to by a vote of 47 to 33.

Mr. PIPER moved to reconsider the motion. Lost.

ANTHRACITE COAL TAX BILL.

Mr. MYER called up the anthracite coal tax bill, substituting an entire new bill Laid over under the rules.

The act to provide an appropriation for the Insane Asylum at Warren passed second reading.

Also, the legislative salary act, fixing the compensation of members of the Assembly, and the number, duties and compensation of officers and employees.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate bill, No. 59, to regulate the manner of increasing the indebtedness of municipalities, etc., passed finally by a vote of 32 to 1.

The Senate bill, No. 38, to provide for the manner of increasing the capital stock and indebtedness of corporations, passed to second reading.

The Conference Committee again reported on the Constitutional advertising bill without change which was again recommitted.

THE CORPORATION BILL.

The Senate bill, No. 44, on corporations occupied the balance of the session.

[By Associated Press.]

HARRISBURG, March 26.—The House to-day ordered to a third reading a substitute for the bill imposing a tax of four cents per ton on anthracite coal. The substitute provides that a tax of five mills shall be imposed on the franchises of all incorporated coal companies as measured by the value of their corporate property.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CASSVILLE ORPHANS' SCHOOL

The Joint Committee on Education, to whom was referred the communication of the Superintendent of Orphans' Schools in relation to the charges against A. L. Guss, late Principal of the Orphans' School at Cassville, with directions to inquire into the same, report:

That your Committee, in the discharge of this duty, examined a large number of witnesses, visited the school and gave the accused and the accusers all the time required, and the utmost latitude in the examination of witnesses, to enable the Committee to arrive at the truth, and to lay all the facts before you, so that no injustice may be done the accused, the orphan children, or to the department.

Much of the testimony taken is grossly indecent and unfit for publication. Your Committee, therefore, recommend it be not published in any shape or manner, but filed among the records of the Legislature, where it may be read only by members and those interested therein.

As the jurisdiction of the Legislature extends only to the removal of the school, the question of Mr. Guss' guilt or innocence has not necessarily to be passed upon. If the continuance of the school is unwise or inexpedient, especially if its usefulness is destroyed and its continuance is injuring the system, it should be promptly removed. The superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans testified before the committee that if the rumors concerning Prof. Guss were generally current in the school and in the community, and were believed, and if untrue, the effect would be to destroy the school and injure the system. Your committee find that the rumors are generally current in the school and throughout the country, and that they are believed by many. The children in the school are familiar with these scandalous stories and make them the subject of daily conversation. The effect of this is to corrupt their minds, and so long as they remain there they will be subject to this influence. If the rumors are all false the effect is the same. The fact that Mr. Guss owns the property, is publisher of a newspaper, is a politician and has bitter and unrelenting enemies, is sufficient reason to believe that so long as the school remains there these scandalous rumors will be kept afloat. When Professor Guss became a candidate for political honors, he should have relinquished his control of the school, or it should have been removed. This is a correct principle in all cases, and it was especially important in his case, as he ran for office in a county split into factions, and demoralized by strife and hate. It was this that gave such currency to these reports, and their spread over the State has done incalculable injury to the schools and to public morals.

Your committee are of opinion the school should have been removed long ago, and that would have avoided the necessity of an examination which should never have taken place. The Inspectors of the Orphans' School Department, in the judgment of your committee, failed in the discharge of their duty. Going to inspect schools of this character when such visits were expected, and as the guests of the Principal, is not a proper discharge of that duty. Had the Inspectors discharged their duty properly, the Superintendent would doubtless long since have removed the school, there being strong reasons for its removal independent of the guilt or innocence of Prof. Guss.

While much of the testimony was contradictory, enough remained unimpeached to justify the committee in believing that the conduct of A. L. Guss, Principal, was of an improper character. But as not only the reputation of Prof. Guss is involved, but also the reputation of scores of soldiers' orphans, the question of his guilt or innocence is remitted to the courts for investigation. The evidence is so contradictory that it would require to be set forth at length, and your committee have before stated that it is important for public morals that it should rather be concealed than be exposed in a public report.

Your committee therefore recommend that the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans be directed to remove the school at Cassville at once, and place the children in other schools throughout the State, as far removed from the rumors and influence that now surround them as possible.

HARRISBURG, March 27, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The following bills were read in place:

Mr. ALBRIGHT presented a bill authorizing the Courts to compel the keeping of watchmen at railroad crossings wherever public safety requires.

Mr. ANDERSON (Crawford), a joint resolution for the settlement of claims concerning the Soldiers' Orphan Home at Titusville.

MORE APPROPRIATIONS MADE.

Bills making appropriations for the Insane Hospital at Danville, the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Industrial Home for Blind Women, Eastern Penitentiary and the Philadelphia House of Refuge were passed finally.

Following are the names of the members of the special committee appointed on Rutan's amendments to the Constitution: Messrs. Rutan, Fitch, Wallace, McClure and Speaker Strang.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. WEBB moved to recommit the advertising bill to the Conference Committee. Lost.

The question then was on its final passage. After a sharp debate between Messrs. Newmyer, Heiges, Wolfe and Morgan (Lawrence) in favor, and Messrs. Ramey and Brockaway against, the bill was passed—Yeas, 72; nays, 13. Mr. Christy (Allegheny) did not vote, the balance of the delegation voting in the affirmative.

THE CENTENNIAL BILL.

The Centennial bill passed second reading.

Mr. NEWMYER presented a petition from Allegheny county for a geological survey.

Mr. YOUNG reported from the committee negatively the bill providing for the payment of interest on bank deposits.

Mr. CHRISTY reported from the Committee on Judiciary the general Senate bill No. 90, entitled an act to permit cemetery companies, not organized for the purpose of corporate profit, to take and hold any grant, donation or bequest of property upon trust, to apply the same, or the income thereof, for the embellishment of the cemetery.

Also, Senate bill No. 107, entitled an act relating to the validity of the charters of certain incorporations.

He also read in place an act to enable married women to sell and convey real estate where the same has been vested in them, for their sole and separate use.

Reports from committees occupied the balance of the session.

The House then adjourned until April 7th.

FOREIGN.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE

THE CAMBRIDGE CREW THE VICTOR.

ENGLAND.

THE GREAT RACE.

LONDON, March 28.—The annual race between Oxford and Cambridge came off this morning over the usual course on the Thames, from Putney to Mortlake, a distance of four miles and two furlongs, and as was the case for the past four years, resulted in a victory for the Cambridge boat by four lengths.

Cambridge won the choice of position, and took the Middlesex or northern line. The Oxford crew rowed into the stream at one minute past eleven. Five minutes later the Cambridge crew appeared, and were received with immense cheering. Betting at this time was five to two in favor of the Cambridge. At fourteen minutes past eleven the signal to start was given, and the boats got away together. Cambridge had the advantage from the first. The rowing was at the rate of thirty-seven strokes per minute, but both crews pulled steadily.

Immediately upon receiving the word to start, both boats took water simultaneously, but after a few strokes the Cambridge was a quarter of a length in advance, and at Bishop's creek, three furlongs from the aqueduct bridge, the "starting point," nearly clear of their opponents. Here the steering of both boats became eccentric, and the time was bad in consequence. Again, between Craven Point and Hammersmith the bridge coxswain of Oxford steered wildly. Off Crabtree, seven furlongs from Bishop's Creek, Oxford decreased the lead of the Cambridge by a spurt, and at the soap works, about one mile and four furlongs from the aqueduct bridge, was only one length behind Cambridge. At Hammersmith bridge the Cambridge lost half a length by bad steering, but off the doves again went ahead fast. The dark blues made another spurt, and drew up nearly level with the Cantabs, and off Chiswick Church succeeded in getting one quarter of a length in advance.

The excitement now became intense, and cheer upon cheer went up from the Oxford supporters. In Coney reach, about two miles and a half from aqueduct bridge, the Cambridge took the lead again, and passed Barnes' bridge, about nine furlongs beyond Coney reach, a length and a half ahead. Here the Oxford rowed wildly, and Cambridge kept a lead to the end, reaching the stake boat at Mortlake four lengths in advance of their opponents, amid deafening cheers of the crowds on the shore. Both crews were very much exhausted, but Oxford appeared most distressed.

This evening the victors and their opponents dine together at Critereon restaurant, the Oxford crew having declined the invitation of Lord Mayor Lusk to both crews to dinner in his mansion house.

DEATH OF A BARON.

Baron Bossmore is dead.

Ten hundred and fifty-six bales of cotton have been landed at Elsingore from the ship Charles A. Farwell, which was stranded on her voyage from Savannah to Renal.

MISCELLANEOUS DISPATCHES.

VIENNA, March 28.—Several deputies have presented resolutions in the Lower House of the Reichsrath requiring the government to expel from the country the Jesuits and all orders affiliated therewith.

LONDON, March 28.—It is rumored there is trouble between Roumania and Turkey, growing out of the action of the former in fixing customs tariffs with other European powers.

ROME, March 28.—King Victor Emanuel is said to have burned the address sent him by the citizens of Trieste, which contained disloyal sentiments toward Austria, and that he will send a note to the Austrian government, formally disavowing sympathies with the address.

OTTAWA, March 28.—It is reported that Riel, a member for Manitoba is in the city. This being the first session of the new Parliament he will not require to be introduced to the Speaker, and it is considered improbable that the clerk will refuse to administer the oath to him.

SPAIN.

A DESPERATE ENGAGEMENT.

MADRID, March 26.—A desperate engagement took place yesterday before Bilboa. The Republican army, under Marshal Serrano, at six o'clock in the morning attacked the Carlists, who offered stubborn resistence. The battle lasted all day, ceasing only with nightfall. The Republican army is encamping in positions wrested from the Carlists. The loss of the Republicans was four hundred and seventy. General Lomat commanded the centre and General Primo De Rivero the right. It is probable the battle will be renewed to-day.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. INGALLS introduced a bill to enable the people of New Mexico to form a constitution and State government, and providing for the admission of the State into the Union. Referred.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Judiciary Committee, reported unfavorably on the bill to remove the political disabilities of John C. Cabell, of Texas. Cabell recently accepted a nomination for State office.

The morning hour having expired, the Chair announced that the Senate would resume the consideration of the bill to provide for the redemption and re-issue of United States notes and free banking.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the resolution submitted by him yesterday and an amendment, so as to provide that after three o'clock to-day the debate should be limited to ten minute speeches on each amendment, and that it should be in order to move a recess from five to half-past seven o'clock.

Mr. HAMLIN moved that voting should commence at four o'clock, which was agreed to.

Mr. SCOTT said the bill as it came from the committee did not command his entire approval, but he was disposed to adopt it. He would be governed by circumstances as to whether he would offer any amendments on some of the provisions of the bill. He was paired with his colleague (Cameron) who was detained from the Senate by the death of a member of his family, but on the other provision which they both agreed to he would vote.

Mr. FENTON announced he would vote against the bill.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) favored the retirement of legal tenders dollar for dollar as national bank notes would be issued.

The hour of four o'clock having arrived, the chair announced that the ten minutes rule would be enforced.

REMARKS OF MR. THURMAN.

Mr. THURMAN said; although the bill of the gentleman from Missouri (Schurz) should be adopted here, it would not pass the other House; after the vote of Monday in that body. The question being on the amendment of Schurz to strike out 82 and insert 56 so that the maximum limit of United States notes should be 356,000,000, instead of $382,000,000, as reported by the committee, it was lost by 18 yeas to 40 nays, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Chandler, Conkling, Cragin, Fenton, Ferry (Conn.), Frelinghuysen, Hager, Hamilton (Md.), Hamilton (Tex.), Hamlin, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Sargent, Saulsbury, Schurz and Stewart—18.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Boutwell, Buckingham, Carpenter, Conover, Cooper, Davis, Ferry (Mich.), Goldthwaite, Gordon, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Johnston, Lewis, Logan, McCreery, Merriman, Mitchell, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Ransom, Robertson, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Sprague, Stevenson, Thurman, Tipton, West and Windom—40.

Messrs. Flanagan, Jones, Kelly, Stockton and Edmunds, who would have voted for the amendment, were paired off with Messrs. Brownlow, Dorsey, Clayton, Dennis and Wright, who would have voted against it.

Mr. WRIGHT moved to strike out the whole of the first section of the bill, the enacting clause, and insert that the amount of United States notes for circulation is hereby fixed at $400,000,000.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) moved to amend the substitute by inserting after the word "dollars" as follows: At which amount it shall remain until reduced as hereinafter provided.

After considerable discussion, the amendment was disagreed to—yeas, 26; nays, 31; as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckingham, Chandler, Conkling, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Fenton, Ferry (Connecticut,) Frelinghuysen, Hager, Hamiltan (Maryland,) Hamilton (Texas,) Hamlin, Howe, Morrill (Maine,) Morrill (Vermont,) Sargent, Saulsbury, Schurz, Sherman, Stevenson, Stewart, Thurman, and Woodleigh—26.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Carpenter, Conover, Ferry (Michigan,) Goldthwaite, Gordon, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Johnston, Lewis, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Ransom, Robertson, Spencer, Sprague, Tipton, West and Windom—31.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to strike out the words "for circulation" in Wright's amendment, and insert before the word amount the word "maximum" so that it would read the maximum amount of United States notes is hereby fixed at $400,000,000.

Mr. WRIGHT modified his amendment to read in that manner. The amendment as modified by him was then adopted—yeas 31 to nays 26.

A SUBSTITUTE.

Mr. MERRIMON moved as a substitute for the whole bill, the following:

Section 1. That the maximum limit of United States notes for circulation is hereby fixed at $400,000,000 at which amount t shall remain.

Sec. 11. That $40,000,000 in notes for circulation in addition to such circulation now allowed by law shall be issued to national banking associations now organized, or which may be hereafter organized, and such increased circulation shall be distributed among the several States as provided in section one of the act entitled "an act to provide for the redemption of 3 per cent. loan certificates, and for an increase of national bank notes." Approved July 12th, 1870.

MORE AMENDMENTS.

Mr. LOGAN moved, as an amendment to the substitute of Mr. Merrimon, the following: That so much of the twenty-seventh section of the national currency act, and of the several acts supplementary thereto, and such of the provisions of the act to provide for the redemption of the three per cent. temporary loan certificates, and for the increase of national bank notes, approved July 12th, 1870, and so much of such parts of any other act or acts of Congress as a limit, or as may be construed to limit or restrict the amount of notes for circulation to be issued under said national currency act and the several acts supplementary thereto be, and the same are hereby repealed, and that hereafter all associations organized, or that may be organized for carrying on the business of banking under the provisions of said act, shall be free to establish and organize national banks with a circulation at any place within the several states and territories of the United States, upon terms and conditions and subject to all limitations and restriction now provided by law, except limitation upon the entire amount of circulation which is hereby repealed; that each national banking association now organized shall keep and maintain as a part of its reserve required by law one half of coin received by it as interest on bonds of the United States deposited as security for circulating notes or government deposits, and that hereafter only one half of the reserve now prescribed by law for national banking associations shall consist of balances due to an association available for the redemption of its circulating notes from an association in cities of redemption, and upon which balances no interest shall be paid.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) moved as an amendment to the first section of the bill as amended by Mr. Wright, the following: But no part of the same shall be used in the purchase of bonds of the United States at above par, nor for current expenses of the government.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM gave notice that he would offer as a substitute to the bill introduced by him in December last to provide for free banking, to secure an elastic currency, to appreciate national obligations and to reach specie payment without commercial embarrassment. This provides for the redemption of United States notes in coin or interest bearing bonds from and after January 1, 1875, and for the redemption of United States bonds bearing interest in coin at a rate of not less than six per centum per annum in legal tender notes and accrued interest in coin.

Pending discussion the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The House proceeded to vote on the bill to regulate commerce by railroads among the several States, and the bill was passed by yeas 121, nays 116. The bill as passed is, with but slight modification, the same as reported by Mr. McCrary of Iowa, from the Committee on Railways and Canals, on the 19th of January.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) presented a new set of credentials, certifying to the election of Pinchback as Representative at large for Louisiana. Referred.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to amend several acts relating to the currency and to establish free banking. The debate was then opened by Mr. Maynard, Chairman of the Banking Committee in advocacy of the bill. Speeches were also made by Messrs. Durham and Farwell, both members of the Banking Committee.

Mr. COX suggested facetiously an amendment that every dollar of greenbacks now in circulation shall be legal tender for three dollars, and that every two dollar, five dollar and ten dollar greenback shall be a legal tender for three times its present value. He remarked that that would save the expense of printing.

Mr. SCUDDER presented a petition signed by leading bankers and merchants of New York city, representing several hundred millions of capital, requesting that a law be passed authorizing and requiring the Secretary of the Treasury in the manufacture of all government issues hereafter to be made to conform to the plan recommended by the Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment in their report of March 3d, 1869.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Bills to relieve the political disabilities of Thos. Hardman (Ga.) and Wm. L. Calwell (Texas) were taken up and passed.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the redemption and issue of United States notes and for free banking, the pending question being the amendment of Mr. Morrill (Vt.) to the first section of the bill prohibiting the use of any portion of the $400,000,000 authorized by that section as amended by Wright for the purchase of bonds of United States above par or for current expenses of the government.

After some discussion the amendment was withdrawn, when the question recurred on the amendment of Logan to the substitute of Merrimon submitted last evening.

Mr. SCOTT said he would be glad to see all our national indebtedness now held abroad brought home for the purpose of establishing national banks. He did not understand the amendment of the Senator from Illinois (Logan). It repealed the 27th section of the national banking law which referred to the penalties to be imposed on officers of the treasury and national banks for issuing notes not authorized, &c., that if the section was repealed, notes might be issued always whether government bonds be deposited or not.

Mr. LOGAN said it was not proposed to repeal the whole of the section, only such a part of it as limited the circulation. The amendment had been prepared by the Senator from Pennsylvania (Cameron) but as that gentleman was absent yesterday, he (Logan), by request, offered it for him and would stand by it.

Mr. CAMERON moved to strike out in Logan's amendment 27 and insert 22, which amendment was accepted by Logan.

Mr. HAMLIN moved to strike out in the 24 section of the financial bill "January 1876," as the time when United States notes should be redeemed in coin, or in interest bearing bonds and insert "January first, 1877," pending which the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business and soon after adjourned until Monday.

THE HOUSE.

The Senate bill removing the political disabilities of Wm. S. Cabell, of Texas, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the several acts providing national currency to establish free banking.

Mr. POLAND indicated an amendment which he desired to offer making it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to retire and cancel as fast as practicable United States notes till their amount is reduced to $388,000,000, and then to allow to the national bank circulating notes without any count to their circulation.

Mr. MITCHELL, member of the Banking Committee, addressed the House. He gave it as his conviction that instead of increasing issues of legal tender notes, the true remedy was to be found in the adoption by Congress of a fixed policy for the gradual withdrawal of those notes by funding them into bonds or by otherwise paying and cancelling them. For these and other reasons, set out in a long and carefully prepared speech, he opposed the bill.

Mr. MERRIAM, another member of the Banking Committee, addressed the House in advocacy of the bill, particularly of the free banking feature of it.

Mr. HUNTER, another member of the Banking Committee, advocated the free banking section of the bill, but gave notice that he would offer amendments to some other sections.

The House took a recess till half-past seven o'clock in the evening, the session and also the session to-morrow to be exclusively for debate on the currency bill.

WASHINGTON.

The Farragut Prize.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Farragut prize money is to be paid without further delay, the prize list having been forwarded to the fourth auditor. The total amount of prize money proper is $530,000 and two hundred thousand additional bounty for the destruction of confederate vessels. The number of United States ships taking part in the engagements is forty-four, and the number of officers and men sharing in the prize awards is between 2,500 and 3,000. The Farragut estate will receive 1-20th of the whole amount or about $35,000. Three division commanders will receive one-fiftieth each and the other officers in proportion to their pay.

MISCELLANEOUS DISPATCHES.

The House Committee on Commerce heard a delegation from the Upper Mississippi Valley in advocacy of appropriations for the improvement of the Falls of St. Anthony. The Committee has the subject under consideration.

The session of the House to-day was for debate only on the currency bill, MacDongal in the chair. Speeches were made by Messrs. Bright, Whitthorne, Buckner, Cotton and Scudder.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day decided that no provision should be made out of the Geneva award for reimbursing insurance companies for any losses under policies issuing to vessels destroyed by Confederate cruisers.

A SPECK OF WAR

Susquehanna Depot the Scene.

DEFIANT POSITION OF THE STRIKERS.

The Requirements of the Company.

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, Pa., March 28.—To-day arrangements were made whereby passenger trains were permitted by strikers to go through, but this evening the road is completely blockaded again. Sheriff Helm has telegraphed Gov. Hartranft for 1,500 troops.

The Governor has replied that General Osborne has been ordered to move his division.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

SUSQUEHANNA Depot March 29.—Five hundred troops, with a section of light battery arrived here. More are en route.

The following propositions were submitted to the strikers: First—All trains to run without further interference from the men as soon as they are made up. Second—The paymaster to pay off all men for February and March, beginning to-morrow. Third—All men when paid off to be considered out of the company's employ. Fourth—The company will employ all such such men as think for their interest. Fifth—The men pledge themselves not to interfere with cars, train shops or other property in any respect. Sixth—If no interference or other intimidation is hereafter attempted with the employees or the property of the company and all parts of machinery are at once replaced, the company will seek to make no arrests for anything done during the strike. The strikers refused to consider the propositions of the company until to-morrow morning. They have decided however to allow passenger travel to be resumed at once, but refuse to allow freight to be moved. It is expected that troops will at once take possession of all property by force.

MORE TROOPS READY.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—The first regiment of Pennsylvania militia has been under arms all day waiting developments at Susquehanna depot. Three hundred and fifty men leave for that place to-night.

MORE TROOPS PREPARING.

The first city troops of calvary has been ordered to-night to the scene of trouble. The State Feniables and the Second Regiment are now under arms awaiting orders. It is reported that Gov. Hartranft has asked Gov. Parker, of New Jersey for the services of the Sixth New Jersey regiment.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

The first regiment, 350 strong, left this evening for Susquehanna depot. The second regiment has been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to move.

SUSQUEHANNA, Pa., March 28.—Another detachment of seventy-five soldiers has arrived here.

A PROTEST FROM THE CITIZENS.

The following telegrams explain themselves:

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, March 29.

To J. F. Hartranft, Governor of Pennsylvania: The undersigned citizens of Susquehanna Depot do most respectfully but earnestly protest against the introduction of armed troops into our borough at this time to be used in supporting the interests of a corporation against our own citizens, who ask nothing but their hard earned wages due to them from said corporation. We do not believe there is any such emergency as calls for such extreme measures. No peace officer of our borough has yet been called upon to interfere, nor has any attempt of yourself or any officer to make an arrest been resisted. We also protest against the employment of troops under command of the paid counsel of the corporation, in whose interest they are to be used. We ask, in the name of humanity, that the order issued for such measures be countermanded, as otherwise we have reason to fear great destruction of life and property.

Signed by a majority of leading citizens of this borough.

(Signed:) W. J. FALKENBERY.
Burgess.

THE REPLY.

HARRISBURG, March 29 1874.

W. J. Falkenburg, Burgess Susquehanna Depot, Pa.—As an individual, I may sympathise with your people in their misfortune in not receiving prompt payment of their dues, but as Chief Executive of this State, I cannot allow creditors, however meritorious their claims may be, to forcibly seize the property of their debtors and hold, without due process of law. Much less can I allow them to take and hold illegal possession of a great highway and punish the innocent public either as passengers or transporters for default of a corporation with which they have no concern. Whenever the laws of this Commonwealth shall provide that employees of a railroad may suspend all traffic upon it until their wages are paid, I will acquiesce, but I cannot do so while the law refuses to contemplate any such remedy. My duty is, not to make laws or to criticise them but to execute them, and that duty I must discharge without fear or favor.

General Osborne is the officer in command. I have implicit confidence in his impartiality, firmness and discretion. I have ordered him to confer with the Sheriff of your county who is its proper peace officer. If the laws are not set at defiance, the Sheriff will so inform Gen. Osborne; if they are set at defiance, Gen. Osborne has been ordered to enforce obedience to them. If unfortunate consequences follow, the responsibility must rest with those who endeavor to redress their wrongs by violence in contempt of the laws of their country and of officers whose sworn duty it is to take care that they be faithfully executed.

(Signed) J. F. HARTRANFT.

THE MILITARY TAKE POSSESSION OF THE RAILWAY BUILDINGS.

SUSQUEHANNA, PA., March 30, 1 a. m.—Everything quiet. The military have possession of the buildings of the Erie railroad Company. Passenger trains are moving; freight trains are blockaded. The result of the meeting of strikers at eight a. m. on Monday is awaited with anxiety. A very uneasy feeling prevails.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Committee of Ways and Means gave another hearing to-day in the Sanborn matter. Sanborn's counsel came before the committee and stated that after a full consultation it was agreed that his client (Sanborn) would present himself before the committee to-morrow, and make a written statement, and subject himself to the examination of the committee.

TESTIMONY OF MR. SIMMONS.

That arrangement being satisfactory, the committee proceeded to hear the statement of William A. Simmons, collector of Boston and late internal revenue supervisor for New England. He appeared as a witness on behalf of Sanborn. He related his connection with the latter, and stated that when Sanborn first came into his office in Boston and told him of his contract and his right to aid in his examination by internal revenue officers, he (Simmons) declined to act on that statement, and immediately went to see Richardson, then Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and who was then in Boston, and that he got verbal instructions from Richardson to assist Sanborn.

He subsequently got a letter from Secretary Boutwell and still later from Secretary Richardson to the same effect. Under these instructions, he had detailed revenue Detective Horton to aid Sanborn, and Horton had continued to do so, while he, (Simmons) remained in the Internal Revenue Department. Upon being pressed by members of the committee as to his views of the propriety of turning over a salaried officer of the government to the employment of a private individual said, his rule was, always obey his superior officers. To the question as to Sanborn's peculiar qualifications for the business of collecting direlict taxes, he replied that Sanborn was known in Massachusetts as the "mysterious man"; that he was acquainted with every member of the Legislatures of Massachusetts, Maine and New Hampshire, and that he "managed" the business of railroads, particularly the eastern roads in these legislatures as a member of the "third estate." In answer to a question by Mr. Wood he stated that he had had no conversation with any member of Congress in regard to the Sanborn contracts as to the policy of law under which such a contract could be made. He declined to give an opinion, lest he might be supposed to be casting reflection on members of Congress who voted for it, but he expressed his decided conviction that ninety per cent. of the $50,000 collected in New England under the Sanborn contract would never have been collected through regular channels.

F. M. Green and O. F. Presbrey, agents employed by Sanborn to work up Western railroad cases, were examined at length. They both testified that the cases they had dealt with were not matters of record in any of the Internal Revenue offices, and denied that they had ever represented themselves as agents of the Treasury Department. They admitted, however, that they had never announced themselves as agents of Sanborn, but had left parties to draw their own inferences from the secret service credentials whice they presented.

Adjourned.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

The entire morning session of the District of Columbia Investigating Committee was consumed in the examination of Col. Theodore Samo of the United States engineer corps, who testified concerning the estimates and measurements made by him of work done by the Board of Public Works around the government reservation and government property upon which measurement bills were presented by the district authorities against the United States have been leased. During the cross-examination of the witness, Judge Wilson asked him if he was willing to stake his reputation as a civil engineer on his measurement work charged for around the government reservation No. 17, in Washington city. Samo replied that he would, and in response to further questions stated that $10,000 worth of flagging had been laid there. Mr. Wilson remarked to the committee that that so far as he could Judge from personal observation, no work whatever of this nature had been done there.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Committee on Ways and Means again met this morning to proceed with the investigation of the Sanborn case, the arrangement being that Sanborn should appear and make his statement, subjecting himself afterwards to a cross-examination by the committee. As soon as the committee met, however, Sanborn's counsel, Woodbridge, apologized for the non-attendance of his client, and said Sanborn's counsel in New York had advised him not to appear before the committee prior to his trial in Brooklyn. As Sanborn had no wish to keep anything from the committee, he had prepared a little paper and had signed it, and he (Woodbridge) would read it to the committee if the committee saw fit to hear it.

The chairman asked whether it was a statement in reference to the matter generally, or in reference to the propriety of Sanborn's appearing before the committee.

Woodbridge replied that there were statements in it upon both points.

Mr. BECK—Will you tell us why Sanborn had it announced to the country that this committee has summoned him here, and why he gave that as a reason for his non appearance at his trial in Brooklyn?

Woodbridge—I was not aware he had so announced.

Beck—Do you think this committee sought to hear a partial statement from your client? When he himself appeared for permission to come here, we made no inquiry. We reported a bill to repeal the law and we called upon the Treasury Department for information to lay before the House. That was the extent of our action until Sanborn came himself and requested us to hear him. We granted that request. He came and tendered witness after witness for examination and the committee has been occupied for three whole days in hearing witnesses in his behalf and now he declines to submit himself to examination. Do you think that is treating the committee fairly.

Woodbridge—After knowing what I know from Sanborn in reference to the indictments against him, and in view of a speedy trial which he is presumed to have, I should certainly say that it would not be safe for him to appear before this Committee.

Foster—Do you say it would affect his case?

W.—I think it might affect public sentiment very materially.

F.—Can he testify without criminating himself?

W.—My opinion is that he could make a thoroughly clean breast of the matter, and if he could be a witness in his own case in the trial, then I should not consider him in any danger.

Roberts asked Woodbridge whether he thought that the fact of Sanborn's making a full statement would affect his trial and would affect to produce sentiment.

W. replied in the affirmative.

Roberts then asked whether he thought it fair on the other side to have a partial statement submitted to the committee which might also affect public sentiment and affect the trial.

W. admitted he did not.

The Chairman to W.—Let me remind you of the statement which you and Shnborn made in the beginning, that if the newspaper press were excluded, you were willing he should make a full statement which might be taken down in shorthand for the use of the committee solely.

W.—I think that that was said.

Chairman—Are you still of that opinion?

W.—I should have no objection at all, but I cannot get Sanborn now, because, just before midnight last night, he had a telegram from his counsel in New York, telling him that he must go on immediately, as it was necessary for him to be there to prepare for his trial on Monday, and I should judge it was necessary.

Chairman—Has he gone?

W.—I do not think he has gone. I do not know whether he has or not. He was to have gone this morning, if possible; if not, he was to leave on the afternoon train.

After some further discussion, the committee directed the room to be cleared, in order to consult as to the course to be pursued. The conclusion arrived at was that Sanborn should be summoned to appear as a witness on the 6th of April next, or earlier, if his trial should be previously ended.

BOSTON.

Balloting for the Vacant Seat.

BOSTON, March 28.—The fifth ballot for United States Senator was taken to-day, with the following result: Dawes, 88; Hoar, 75; Curtis, 68; Adams, 3; Banks, 7. Whittier, Washburne and Pierce received each one vote. Whole number of votes, 254; necessary to a choice, 128. The Convention adjourned till Monday.

NEW YORK.

The Congregational Council.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The Congregational Council met this morning at nine o'clock and immediately went into secret session. Shortly after twelve o'clock tonight, the doors of the church were thrown open to the people in waiting that they might hear the reading of the verdict of the council by the moderator, Rev. Leonard Bacon.

THE VERDICT

opens by recounting the circumstances under which the council was called and states that the complaining churches were fully authorized in calling the council. At the same time the opinion is expressed that the complaining churches did not exhaust all the means of getting from Plymouth church a compliance with their request for mutual council. It is also stated that the tone of some of the letters of the complaining churches was not such as the council approved of.

With regard to the matter in which advice is sought, they express the opinion that under the usages of the Congregational church, Plymouth church erred in dropping a member from its roll because he had abandoned the church for some time especially when charges were preferred against him. The letter of remonstrance and advice with which the correspondence commenced, the report stated, was not uncalled for. The report concluded by censuring Plymouth church for its action, but at the same time it advised the other churches to maintain the same fellowship with Plymouth church as formerly with conditions that, if that church erred again, it should be blotted out from fellowship with other congregational churches.

The Moderator then stated this was the advice of the council to the churches and hoped it would throw light in their path to guide them in the future.

The Rev. Dr. Storrs, in behalf of both churches, expressed their sense of indebtedness to the council for their utterances and freedom of expression in dealing with the matter, and especially for the extended discussions through which they had passed in their sessions in reviewing the past. He saw but little to regret, and was glad they had brought into expression such principles as were now upborne before the land by such a body of intellectual and intelligent men who composed this council.

Thanks were given to God for guiding the council in its deliberations and to the pastors of inviting churches for courtesies to the delegation and after the Doxology had been sung and benediction pronounced the council adjourned.

The committee to prepare a formal result of the action of council was as follows: Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon of New Haven, Rev. Dr. T. M. Post of St. Louis, Prof. Egbert C. Smythe of Andover, Rev. Dr. A. H. Quint of New Bedford, Rev. Dr. W. W. Patton of Chicago, Hon. C. S. Hammond of Chicago and Mr. J. Russell Bradford of Boston.

THE VOTE.

NEW YORK, March 29.—It is stated from reliable authority that the final vote giving the result of the deliberations of the council was as follows: 87 voted for the result as it stands, 8 voted against it and 23 refused to vote at all.

HOW THE RESULT WAS RECEIVED.

In Plymouth church, while the members regard much of the Council's vote as not sound, yet in general they consider it an entire vindication of the liberty of Plymouth church, and they are greatly rejoiced over it. After morning services, at the Clinton avenue church, Rev. Leonard Bacon, Moderator of the late council, read its decision to the congregation, but in the Plymouth church where the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached, not the slightest allusion was made to it.

ANOTHER RELIGIOUS SENSATION.

Quite a sensation is looming up among Episcopalians in Newark, consequent on a schism among the congregation and vestry of Grace church. It appears the rector, Rev. Mr. Harrison and vestry are in favor of high church ritualism, whereas a very considerable portion of the congregation are not. A communication, signed by nearly one hundred members of the church has been addressed to Bishop Odenheimer, supplicating his interference with the advanced ritualism in vogue at Grace church.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

NEW YORK, March 28.—A committee of grain receivers of the produce exchange, and representatives of the different railroads terminating here agreed that the former should appoint an inspector in chief and a deputy for the terminus of each railroad who will grade wheat on its arrival, and accept a certificate of inspection at any lake port as evidence of grade, railroad companies to pay inspectors.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE SPECIAL AGENT B. G. JAYNE.

John P. Atkinson, street broker and discharged Custom house officer, has been arrested on a charge of attempting to stab special agent B. G. Jayne. Jayne says it is the third time that Atkinson has attempted to take his life, and gives as an explanation that he caused his dismissal from the Custom House four years ago for frauds on the Government. Atkinson says he only defended himself, seizing a heavy cane which he attempted to strike him with, and threatened to stab him if the cane was used. Atkinson says the whole affair grew out of a demand by him upon Jayne for thirty-five thousand dollars as the former's fees in the Wood case in Boston, which Jayne has repeatedly refused to pay, denying that Atkinson has any claim.

BREVITIES.

Following is the Bank statement: Loans, increase, $311,300. Specie, decrease, $1,256,700. Legal tenders, increase, $490,700. Deposits, decrease, $1,260,200. Circulation, increase, $9,100. Decrease in issue, $443,

FINANCE AND TRADE.

E. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

U. S. 6-20s, 1881	113½
U. S. 6-20s, 1865	119½
U. S. 5-20s, 1881 (coupons)	111
Five-Twenties, 1862	118
Five-Twenties, 1863	118
Five-Twenties, 1864	118½
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	119½
Five-Twenties, 1865	119½
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	120
Five-Twenties, 1867 (coupons)	120½
Ten-Forties	114½
Ten-Forties (coupons)	115
Currency 6s	117
New Five Per Cents	115½

STOCKS.

Canton	75
Western Union Telegraph	79½
Quick Silver	36
Adams Express	97
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	78½
American Express	62½
United States Express	64
Pacific Mail	48
New York Central	103½
Erie	20½
Erie preferred	36
Harlem	128
Harlem preferred	135
Michigan Central	83
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	96
Michigan Southern	80
Illinois Central	134½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	89
Cleveland and Toledo	126½
Northwestern common	80
Northwestern preferred	90½
Rock Island	107½
New Jersey Central	92½
St. Paul	37½
St. Paul preferred	64
Toledo and Wabash	45½
Toledo and Wabash preferred	75
Fort Wayne	97
Terre Haute	12
Terre Haute preferred	34½
Ohio 5s	94½
Chicago and Alton	106½
Chicago and Alton preferred	131
Ohio and Mississippi	46
Ohio and Mississippi, Collateral Trust	75
Burlington and Quincy	104½
Lake Shore	97
Panama	145
Illinois Central	103½
Union Pacific	38½
Central Pacific	93½
Hartford and Erie	13
Delaware & Lackawanna	103½

CLOSING QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Following are the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. Coupons, 1881	121
Five-Twenties, 1862	118
Five-Twenties, 1863	118
Five-Twenties, 1864	118½
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	119½
Five-Twenties, 1865	120
Five-Twenties, 1867	120
New Fives	114½
Ten-Forties	115
Currency 6s	117

STATE BONDS.

Bankers bill	86
Missouri	90½
Tennessee, old	80½
Tennessee, new	55
Virginia, new	56
South Carolina, old	70
North Carolina, old	30½
North Carolina, new	27

STOCKS.

Canton	75
Western Union Telegraph	79½
Quick Silver	36
Adams Express	97
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	78½
American Express	62½
United States Express	64
Pacific Mail	48
New York Central	103½
Erie	20½
Erie preferred	36
Harlem	128
Harlem preferred	135
Michigan Central	83
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	96
Michigan Southern	80
Illinois Central	134½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	89
Cleveland and Toledo	126½
Northwestern common	80
Northwestern preferred	90½
Rock Island	107½
New Jersey Central	92½
St. Paul	37½
St. Paul preferred	64
Toledo and Wabash	45½
Toledo and Wabash preferred	75
Fort Wayne	97
Terre Haute	12
Terre Haute preferred	34½
Ohio 5s	94½
Chicago and Alton	106½
Chicago and Alton preferred	131
Ohio and Mississippi	46
Ohio and Mississippi, Collateral Trust	75
Burlington and Quincy	104½
Lake Shore	97
Panama	145
Illinois Central	103½
Union Pacific	38½
Central Pacific	93½
Hartford and Erie	13
Delaware & Lackawanna	103½

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, April 2, 1874.

REMARKS—Trade continues to move along slowly, presenting nothing new or important. There is still a wide difference of opinion among dealers. The result was that sales have been restricted principally to lots to meet the immediate wants of the home trade. The weather continues changeable. Our rivers are in good navigable order, but we regret to have it to say that freights are not very plenty. Butter—The receipts have been large; the demand, however, has been well maintained and holders again have the advantage. Cheese is held firmly with a good trade demand and the stocks are being steadily reduced. Flour—The market was steady with a good local and a fair shipping demand; holders are firm in their views and refuse to make concessions in order to effect sales. The mills appear well supplied with wheat and are doing a good business.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received since our last:

Flour, bbls	1,319	Apples, bbls	92
Butter, pks	29	Corn, sks	340
Barley, sks	148	Wheat, sks	175
Rye, sks	153	Oats, sks	885
Potatoes, bush	856		

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted. From store the usual advance is obtained:

APPLE BUTTER—The demand was fair and sales were regular at 60@75c per gallon as per quality.

APPLES—The stock in first hands is being steadily reduced; the demand however was purely local; the principal demand however was for the better grades; the extreme rates are $4, 50@5 50 per bbl.

ASHES—In the absence of sales we omit figures, as prices are unchanged.

ALES—The market was firm with a good local demand; prices have undergone no change; we quote India ale $11; porter $10; XX ale $10; X ale $9; half bbls in proportion.

BAGGING—In fair request: Penn Mill two bushels 35c; two and a half bushels 42c; three bushels 50c each.

BEANS—Dealers report liberal receipts and a fair demand; the extreme prices are $2 00@2 25 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—The demand was fair and sales regular; red 5½@6½c; green 7@8c; hurl 9@10c per lb.

BROOMS—Prices have been firm for some time; we quote No 2 $2 25@2 50 per dozen; No 3 $2 50@2 75; No 4 $3@3 25; No 5 $3 50@3 75, carpet broom $4@4 25 per dozen.

BUTTER — Notwithstanding receipts have been well maintained, holders were firm in their views, dealers reporting a good trade demand, common nominal at 18@20c; fair to medium 30@35c; prime to choice 38, 40@42c per lb.

BEESWAX — Steady at 27@30c per pound.

CEMENT—In good supply; as prices are unchanged, we omit them.

CRACKERS — Sales of water at 7c; oyster 6½@7c; soda 7c; extra do 9½c; butter 7c; Boston extra 9½c; Scotch biscuits 11½c; ginger snaps 11c; hard times 10c; Graham 7c.

CANNED GOODS — The demand is steadily improving; the present rates are: peaches, 3-lb cans $3 40@3 50; tomatoes $2 40@2 50; corn $2 80@2 90 per dozen.

CHEESE—The firmness we have noted for some time continues. The present rates are: prime Ohio Factory 17@17½c; New York GosLen 18@18½c; Ohio sweitzer 16@18c per lb.

COKE—The market was dull; we quote nominally $3@3 25.

CRANBERRIES—Are firm at $14@17 per bbl.

COUNTRY BACON—Sales of shoulders at 6@7c; ribbed sides 7@7½c; clear sides 8@8½c; hams 9½@10½c; lard 8@9c per pound.

EGGS—Are in large supply; we note sales at 14@15c per dozen.

FLOUR—We can report a market and a good demand; so far as prices are concerned we have no change to note; spring wheat at $6 75@7 25, the latter for Minnesota; red winter $7 75@8 25; white wheat $8@10. Rye Flour $5 50@5 75 per bbl.

GRAIN—The market has been a quiet one for some time. Buyers are not anxious to invest. Wheat, red winter $1 50@1 55; white $1 60@1 65. Oats, holders appear firm; mixed 55c; white 57c. Corn, ear scarce and wanted; quoted in bulk at 75c; in sacks 77@78c; shelled nominal at 75c. Rye steady; the present rates are: 95c@$1 per bushel. Barley, in the absence of sales we omit figures.

GROCERIES—The market at present may be put down as being very unsettled. Dealers continue apart in their views. The result was that sales have been restricted pretty much to lots to meet the immediate wants of the trade. The Coffee men are still unhappy. The following are the current rates for the various articles:

Coffee—Choice Rio 30c; prime 29c; good 28c; fair 27½c. Roasted, on account of so much cutting, may be quoted from 29 to 31c for 1 lb packages; loose ½c less.

Sugars—Patent cut loaf 12¼c; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 11½c; Standard A 10½c; B 10c; Ex. C 9¾c; Circle C 9½c; Franklin Extra C 9¼c; Franklin No. 2 Extra C 9¼; American Extra C, 9c: Yellow Sugars 8@9c, as to quality.

Molasses—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 80c; fair to prime old 70@75c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 70c; sugar drips 60c; amber 60@65c; lower grades 35@40c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9½c; Patna 8½c; Rangoon 8@8¼c.

Candles—Mould candles 11½c; sterine 14c; star do 19c.

Soaps—Babbitt's soap 10c; Bell's Buffalo soap $6 75 per box; Proctor & Gamble's German 7½c; extra wax 7c; superior 6c; Woman's Friend $5 50; old rosin 5c; scrubbing 4c.

Oil Meal—Per keg $4 50; per barrel $8 50. Pearl Barley, Nos 3 and 4, 8c per lb.

FISH—The market was steady; dealers report a good local demand at the following: Extra No. 1 mess Mackerel $34. No. 1 mess Mackerel $32. Extra No. 1 Shore Mackerel $26. No. 1 Shore Mackerel $23. No 1 Bay Mackerel $20. Extra No 2 Shore Mackerel $18. No. 2 large Bay Mackerel $17. large No. 3 Bay Mackerel $16@16 50. Medium No. 3 Mackerel $12. Split Labrador Herring $8 50. Split Shore Herring $8. Round Shore Herring $7. Smoked Bloater Herring $2. Whitefish, per half barrel $8. Lake Trout per half barrel $7. Lake George's Codfish per 100 lbs. $6 50; medium do. $6; large Grand Bank Codfish $5 25; medium do. $5. Lake Herring, half barrels, $5; quarter barrels $2 75.

HAY—The market is well supplied with both live and baled, so far as prices are concerned we have no change to note; baled sold on wharf and from depot at $18@23 per ton; loose in Allegheny at various prices.

HOMINY—The receipts have fallen off; holders are firm in their views; we note sales at $5@5 50 per bbl.

MAPLE SYRUP—Sales of gallon jugs range from $1 25@1 35. Sugar grain 13@14 per lb.

ONIONS—Are steady at $4 50@6 50 per barrel.

POTATOES—Prime quality of peach blows are quoted at $1 20@1 25 per bushel; by the car load in a jobbing way at the usual advance.

POULTRY—Firm; sales of dressed chickens at 13@14c per lb; turkeys 15@17c per lb.

PROVISIONS—Market steady with a good demand; the altered card rates are hams, canvassed 13c; plain 12½c; shoulders 9¼c, plain 8c; breakfast bacon 12c, dried beef 16½c; beef tongues $5@7 50 per dozen; mess pork $17, ham sausage 10c; rib sides 9¼c; short rib 9½c; clear 10c; lard tierces 10½c; half bbls 11¾c; buckets 11½c; 3 lb caddies 12½c per lb.

SEEDS—Nominal; clover $5 75@6 25; timothy $3 10@3 25; Flax seed $2 25@2 30.

RAGS—Are steady at 2¾@3c per lb.

TALLOW—Selling at 7@7½c.

WHISKY—Sales of highwines 98c@$1 per gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, April 2, 1874.

REMARKS—The market here was a quiet one. This, however, is nothing new and has been the situation for some time. In the oil regions a good deal of oil changed hands. Prices vary but little from the day previous. At Parker's the sales reported reach 37,000 barrels, at a variety of prices. Below will be found all the information that came under our notice.

CRUDE.

The following sales were made at

PARKER'S.

10,000	bbls	United at river		$1 72½
10,000	do	do	do	1 75
1,000	do	do	dd	1 77½
1,000	do	do	at wells	1 52½
3,000	do	do	do	1 55
6,000	do	do	do	1 50
4,000	do	do	do	1 47½
2,000	do	do	do	1 45

For prices at other points see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market remains inactive. The sales made were on a limited scales. The rates at the works are 12½c.

Philadelphia delivery steady at 15¼c; June 16c.

New York—Market steady; spot 15½@15¾c; last half of May 16¼c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market quiet; City, $1 65; Country $1 60.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, April 3.—The Herald says: The petroleum markets fell off slightly during the morning, but steadied up again toward the close. This being settlement day for the close of the first three months, about 150,000 bbls of upper creek and river oil changed hands at prices ranging from $1 60@2 50. Most of the oil was taken and paid for, and we could only hear of one small lot on which the difference was paid. On the Upper Road the selling price was $2 00 and the market for spot unchanged, from $2 00 to 2 05, and closed firm at $2 02½ bid. At Parker's the market was $1 72½@1 77½ for river, and $1 45@1 50 for spot at wells, closing at $1 75 bid at river and $1 50 at wells. Home refined market, 8½c in bulk and 12½c in bbls. Following were the sales:

UPPER ROAD.

1,000	bbls	spot		$2 05
1,000	do	do		2 02½
1,000	do	b. o. flat, April		2 15
1,000	do	do		2 02½
1,000	do	do		2 00

PARKER'S.

10,000	do	do	at river	1 75
10,000	do	do	do	1 72½
1,000	do	do	do	1 77½
1,000	do	United at wells		1 52½
3,000	do	do	do	1 55
2,000	do	do	do	1 50
1,000	do	do	do	1 47½
2,000	do	do	do	1 45
3,000	do	do	dd	1 47½
4,000	do	do	dd	1 50

NEW YORK, April 1.—Closing of the 31. Market very firm and steady. Crude in bulk 7¼c; crude shipping 11@11¼c. Refined 15½@15¾c; cases 20@20½c; sales of 5,000 bbls refined, spot at 15¾c; 5,000 do last half of May 16¼c; naptha 9c; Philadelphia, quiet and prices firmer; sales of 5,000 bbls refined first half April at 15½c; 5,000 do spot, private terms; 5,000 bbls last half of May 16c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—Market very firm; S. W. 15¼c; crude 11¼@11½c; cases 20c; sales of 5,000 bbls June at 16c; futures no quotations.

OIL CITY, April 1.—Market quiet and weak; held at $1 80.

TIDIOUTE, April 1.—Market firm at $1 65@1 67½; no sellers.

ROUSEVILLE, April 1.—Market firm; nothing doing; quoted at $1 80.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, April 1.—Market quiet; no sales; held at $1 70@1 75.

TITUSVILLE, April 1.—Market very quiet and nothing doing; held at about $1 92½@1 95.

PARKER'S LANDING, April 1.—Market quiet and firm; Union $1 85 bid; $1 90 asked; United $1 80 bid; $1 85 asked; other lines $1 75 for immediate shipments.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, April 2, 1874.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle have been heavy of through stock. On Tuesday not less than two hundred cars were shipped to New York, independent of what was forwarded to Baltimore and Philadelphia. Our own market was well supplied. The quality of the cattle on sale is hardly up to what buyers want, and trade is a little slow on common and medium grades at prices a shade lower than last week. For prime and extra stock there is no quotable change. There is some extra Illinois steers in the yard for which $7 25 is asked. Dealers say they are held above the market and do not think they will bring over 7c, if that. At this writing there are not many cattle in the yards unsold, but trade is slow, buyers holding off and the inclination of prices lower. Following are the rates current:

PRICES:

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers	
fine and smooth	$6 85
Prime 1,300 do	6 50@6 65
Prime 1,200	6 00@6 25
Fair 1,100	5 50@6 00
Fair 1,000	4 75@5 25
Stockers	4 50@4 75

HOGS.

The arrivals of hogs to-day fair, and in quality more medium than of better grades. The weather is cold, dry and favorable for trade, but the market to-day is a little slow. Prices have undergone no quotable change and are as follows:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia	$6 50@6 55
Prime "	6 25@6 40
Prime Yorkers	5 25@5 50
Baltimore	5 50@5 70

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep continue fair, with a consdierable number reported on the way. There is quite a number of buyers here, and so far trade has been active and firm at fully ¼c advance over last week's rates. The quality of the offerings is good, rather better than what has been on sale for the last few weeks. At this writing trade is not quite so brisk, but there has been no decline in prices. Following are the rates current:

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs fine wool	$7 75
" 95 lbs " "	7 50@7 65
" 90 lbs " "	7 25@7 40
Prime 80to85 lbs "	6 50@7 25

The following sales were of fancy lots and will give the reader a fair idea of what a choice article will bring: One load open wool sheep, averaging 165 lbs, at $9 25; also, 1 load 133 lbs, fair wool, $8 75; also, 1 load 117 lbs, mixed wool, $8 50; 2 loads, fine wool, 100 lbs, at $8 12; also, 1 load 95 lbs, fine wool, at $7 90; also, 1 load fair wool, Ohio, 105 lbs, at $8 12.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, April 2, 1874.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Allegheny Yards were fifty cars, of which three car loads came by way of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, and the balance via the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad. Of the cattle on sale the principal portion came from Chicago, and the balance from Ohio and Indiana. The quality of the cattle on sale, generally speaking, was good, even better than has been offered for the last two or three weeks. Drovers all complain about the high prices of cattle in the West and ask for an advance in rates here. Butchers on the other hand complain about the bad state of the meat market, and refuse to pay any advance. For a time trade seemed to be at a dead lock, but the advantage of the situation was evidently with sellers as trade soon became active, and all the stock in the yards changed hands. At eleven o'clock a considerable number of butchers were looking for cattle but as the yards were well cleaned out they could not get what they wanted. On the whole trade was satisfactory for the seller's interest, while the opposite might be said for the other side. Cattle, though higher in Chicago, all made a little money, and there was no grumbling from drovers. Below are about the figures the different grades sold at:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 lb steers	$7 00@7 25
Extra 1,300 lbs	6 85@7 00
Extra 1,200 do	6 50@6 75
Prime 1,100 do	6 00@6 25
Prime 1,000 do	5 25@5 75
Common	4 75@5 25

FRESH COWS

The market was better supplied with fresh cows this week than for some time past. The trade was not considered good, and quite a large number of cows was left over unsold. Prime stock was well inquired for while common ruled dull.

PRICES.

Common to medium	$20@30
Fair to good	35@40
Extra to fancy	50@66

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep for the week were light and the market active and fair for good stock, some of which sold as high as $9 50 per hundred lbs. Fair 100 lbs sheep brought 8c per lb. Market closed with the good stock all sold and trade closed firm.

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs were fair and principally in the hands of regular dealers. The market was slow and prices ruled from $5 75 to 6 25.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, April 2, 1874.

The wool market for some time has been a quiet one; the past week has been no exception. The fact is the stock of fine wool in this vicinity has changed hands some time since and activity is not to be expected until after shearing. Eastern buyers have visited the wool districts and secured all lots that came up to their standard. The eastern markets are reported less active and buyers are inclined to hold off. The following are the nominal rates: Pulled wools, 40@45c as per quality; fine fleece, 47@50@52c per lb.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Money loaned at 4 to 5 per cent., closing at 4. Customs receipts $284,000. Sterling advanced to $4 85½ for sixty days and $4 88½ for sight.

Gold closed at 113¾ after selling at 113½@113¾. The assistant treasurer disbursed $55,000. Clearings $36,000,000. Governments closed firm at the highest point of the day. State bonds dull and nominal.

Stocks opened weak and declined ¼ to ⅞ per cent. on report of a panic at London, but a later recovery occurred on private advices that the trouble was not serious. One or two stock speculators failed to make good their accounts on the usual settling day. The market was strong during the afternoon at an advance of ¼ to 1½ per cent. At the close there was a slight reaction, on Washington advices indicating that the discussion on the financial question in the House would be prolonged transactions were mostly confined to Wabash, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Erie, Northwestern Common, Western Union and Pacific Mail. Sales between tea and two o'clock were 93,000 shares, of which 17,000 were Western Union, 12,000 Union Pacific, 21,000 Wabash, 13,000 Lake Shore, 10,000 Erie and 5,000 Northwestern Common.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Cotton dull at 17c. Flour steady; superfine western and State $5 90@6 15; white wheat extra $6 70@7 10; extra Ohio $6 30@7 50. Wheat heavy; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring $1 48@1 57; Northwest spring $1 53½@1 55½. Barley, rye and malt unchanged. Corn dull and heavy; high mixed and yellow western at 87@88c. Oats more active and higher; mixed western 56@60c; white 50@63c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee dull at 19½@22¾c. Sugar easier at 7½@7¾c. Molasses and rice unchanged. Petroleum easier; crude 7¼c; refined 15¼c. Pork declining at $16 75. Beef unchanged; middles firmer at 9¼c. Lard heavy at 9 13-16. Butter heavy; western 25@38c. Cheese unchanged. Leather steady at 28½c. Wool firm, domestic fleece 40@65c; pulled 28@50c; unwashed 18@32c. Whisky more active and firm at 98c.

DRY GOODS.

The trade movement was sluggish to-day with commission houses, and jobbing branches were less active. Print market was excited by a reduction of Cocheco, Financier, Eddystone and Conestoga prints to 9½c. Cocheco shirtings to 8½c. Cotton goods rather more steady but quiet. Percales and dress goods fairly active. Foreign silks and dress goods are selling low at auction.

CHICAGO, April 1.—Flour—demand fair and market firm and unchanged. Wheat dull; No 1 spring $1 25; No. 2 $1 19; No. 3 $1 17¾. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 61¾c spot or April; 64¾c May; new 59¾c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 2, 42½c spot; 46½c May. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No. 1, 91@92c. Barley quiet; No. 1 $1 50; No. 2 $1 37. Pork—demand fair and prices advanced; $15¾ spot, or seller April $15¾. Lard steady and in moderate demand; $9 17½ cash. Bulk meats quiet; sales shoulders 5¾c; short rib middles $7 55, Bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at 93c.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—Cotton, flour and barley quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 37. Corn dull at 64@66c. Oats steady at 50@57c. Rye dull at $1 04. Pork quiet; sales $15¾. Lard quiet and firm; steam 9¼c; kettle 9c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 6c; clear rib sides 8¼c; clear 8½c. Bacon—demand active and prices advanced; shoulders 6¾@7c; clear rib sides 9¼c; clear 9¾c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at 92c.

TOLEDO, April 1.—Flour and oats dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; No 2 white Wabash $1 62½; extra white Michigan $1 60½; No 2 red $1 43¼. Corn quiet, high mixed 67½c; seller April 66c; seller May 69½c; seller June 68½c; low mixed 65c.

MILWAUKEE, April 1.—Flour firm at $5 90@6 20. Wheat quiet and weak; No 1 Milwaukee $1 29; No 2 $1 23. Oats steady with moderate demand; fresh No 2 44c. Corn dull; No 2 mixed $61½c. Rye steady with moderate demand; No 1 fresh 88½c. Barley quiet; No 2 fresh $1 40.

BALTIMORE, April 1.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn steady at 82½c. Oats dull at 69@63c. Rye dull at 85@88c. Provisions active and unchanged. Butter in good demand at 38@41c. Coffee nominal at 22@23¼c. Whisky dull at 96@97c.

LOUISVILLE, April 1.—Cotton steady at 15½c. Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Pork easier at $16 00. Bulk shoulders 6c; clear rib 8¼c; bacon—shoulders 7c; clear rib 9¼c; clear 9¾c. Lard 9¾@10¼c. Whisky 92c.

MEMPHIS, April 1.—Cotton firm; middlings 15½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady. Corn active at 78@79c. Oats steady at 58@59c. Pork active at $16 50@16 75. Lard firm at 9½@10¼c. Bacon active 7¾, 7¾, 9¾@10¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—Flour dull; superfine $5@5 50. Wheat dull; red $1 60. Rye dull at 95@96c. Corn better at 82@83c. Oats dull at 60@65c. Crude petroleum 11¾c; refined 15½c. Wheat 97@97½c.

NASHVILLE, April 1.—Cotton firm at 13½@14½c. Flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky in fair demand and market firm at 96c.

CLEVELAND, April 1.—Wheat steady; No 1 red $1 56; No 2 $1 46. Corn steady at 70@72c. Oats quiet; No 1 State 51c; No 2 49c.

OSWEGO, April 1.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club $1 56. Corn quiet and steady at 80c. Barley quiet and unchanged

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 1.—Consols 91⅛@92¾; 5-20s, '65, 109½; 5-20s, '67, 109; 10-40s, 104; new 5s, 104¾; New York Central 92½; Extra Division Erie 35; preferred 59½. Refined Petroleum 11¼d.

PARIS, April 1.—Rentes 59 francs 70 centimes.

FRANKFORT, April 1.—5-20s '62, 98¼.

LIVERPOOL, April 1.—Cotton steady; middling upland 8¼d; Orleans 8¼d@8¾d; sales 12,000 bales; American, 9,850 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales.

Breadstuffs firm; California white wheat average 12s@12s 5d; club do 12s@12s 5d; red western spring 11s@11s 8d. Cheese 64s. Turpentine 33s; Refined Petroleum 11¾@12¼d; spirits 8½@8¾d.

ANTWERP, April 1.—Refined petroleum 33½d.

HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, April 2, 1874.

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	35@38c	Oak harness, best city	38@40c
Oak sole, heavy	40@42c	Oak harness, country	32@36c
Oak sole, Spanish	36@38c	Bridle, fair, ₱ doz	$44@50
Oak, slaughter in rough	31@33c	Band leather, ₱ lb	39@44c
Red sole B A mid	35@39c	Hand leather, ₱ lb	38@44c
Red sole B A heavy	26@28c	Wax calf	91@1 20
Red sole Orinoco	31@33c	Wax kip	85@1 10
Shoe skirting	42@43c	Wax'd upper ₱ ft	19@20c
Saddler's skirting	42@44c	No. 1 pad skins ₱ doz	$6 50@7 00
Black bridle, ₱ doz	$44@50		

HIDES.

Green salted all weights	8 c	Green salt calf	12 @14 c
Green butchers' hides, cow & st'r	5@7 c	Green butch's do	8@10 c
Green salt kip	10@12 c	Dry flint hides, nominal	20 @22 c

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador		Bank Oil	5@70c
Straits ₱ gal	80@85c	Tallow	6¼@6¾
traits, best	70@75 c		

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, April 2, 1874.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

2d Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl Sth
	$ 5 75	$ 8 00
6x 8 to 7x 9	6 5	9 00
7x10 to 8x10 $ 00	7 25	10 00
8x11 to 10x13 6 00	8 00	12 00
8x14 to 10x15 7 25	8 75	14 00
11x14 to 12x17	9 25	16 00
12x18 to 16x20	10 00	18 00
14x22 to 16x24	11 00	19 00
to 18x30	13 00	21 00
20x28 to 24x30	14 00	24 00
6x28 to 24x36	15 00	26 00
6x34 to 26x40	16 00	28 00
28x36 to 30x44	18 00	36 00
26x46 to 30x48		42 00
30x50 to 32x52		45 00
32x54 to 36x56		
34x58 to 34x60		
36x60 to 40x60		

All orders received after this date will be charged at these prices. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received. Discount of 60 a65c per cent. to the trade.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, April. 2 1874.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists.

Acid.		Magne cal ₱	80 @1 00
Acetic ₱	16 @ 20	—Carb ₱	35 @ 40
Citric ₱	1 62 @1 65	Manna S F ₱	60
Oxalic ₱	25 @ 29	Morph sul ₱	6 00 @6 50
Sulph. ₱	3½	Nutm No 1 ₱	1 50
Tartaric ₱	60 @ 62	Oil	
Alcohol, gal	2 00 @2 20	Bergamot ₱	7 40
Aloes. ₱		—Castor ₱	2½
Cape ₱	20	—Cinnam'n ₱	2 70
Socot ₱	75	—Cloves ₱	4 50
Am Carb ₱	27 @ 28	—Oil ₱	5 75
—Aqua ₱	11 @ 13	Cod liver gal	2 00 @2 50
Annatto ₱	60 @ 90	Lemon ₱	5 75
Ashes		Linseed, gal	1 05 @1 10
—Soda ₱	4½@ 5½	Neats F, gal	1 00 @1 50
Bal. Copa ₱	1 00 @1 07	Olive, gal	1 75 @2 00
Bay Rum, gal	3 25 @3 50	—quarts, doz	6 25 @10 00
Bark		—pints, doz	3 25 @3 50
Cassia ₱	38 @ 40	Origan ₱	50 @1 50
Cinch Red ₱	30 @1 40	Peppermt ₱	6 00 @6 50
Cinch Pale ₱	80 @ 85	Rosemary ₱	1 00 @1 50
Cinch Com ₱	38 @ 48	Sassafras ₱	85 @ 95
Black Lead		Sperm, gal	2 25 @2 50
American ₱	5 @ 6	Tanners, gal	68 @ 73
East India ₱	11 @ 12	Whale, ga	88 @ 95
German ₱	7 @ 9	Winter'n ₱	6 50
Blue Mass ₱	98	Opium ₱	8 00
Blue Vit ₱	14@15	Pf Paris, bbl	4 00 @4 50
Borax re ₱	20 @ 24	Potass.	
Brimstone ₱	4½@ 5½	Bichrom ₱	25
Flor Sul ₱	5½@ 6½	Chlorate ₱	46 @ 49
Calomel A ₱	1 85	Iodide ₱	5 25 @5 50
—English ₱	2 50	Putty ₱	4½@ 4¾
Camp ref ₱	38 @ 40	Quin sulp ₱	2 65 @2 75
Canthar's ₱	2 12	Rosin ₱	5 75 @6 80
Cham. Ger. ₱	45	Root	
—Roman ₱	47	Gentian ₱	12
Chloroform ₱	28 @1 38	Ginger E I ₱	18
Cloves ₱	65	" Jamca ₱	33
Cochineal ₱	80 @ 90	Ipecac pow ₱	1 88
Cop bs case	7 75 @8 00	Jalap pow ₱	85
Copperas ₱	2 @ 2	Liquorice ₱	16 @
Cream Tar ₱	49 @ 52	Rhubarb E I ₱	1 25 @1 50
Cubebs ₱	18 @ 20	Sars Hon ₱	58
Cudbear ₱	25 @ 35	Senega ₱	1 25
Emery En. ₱	10 @ 12	Valeri En ₱	38 @ 40
Et Nit sps ₱	40 @ 44	Sal Ammo ₱	15½@ 17
—Sulph ₱	65 @ 70	—Epsom ₱	3 @ 5
Ext Logw ₱	10½@ 11	—Soda ₱	3½@ 4
—Liq Cal's ₱	44 @ 50	Seed	
—Hollan ₱	50 @ 60	Canary ₱	8@ 8½
—Sicily ₱	@ 25	Hemp ₱	8 @ 8½
Fustic ₱	3 @ 4	Cardamn ₱	2 70 @2 90
Galls Ale ₱	@ 33	Mustard ₱	12 @ 15
Gum		Senna Al ₱	22
Arabic sts ₱	30 @ 40	—E In ₱	22
—White ₱	50 @ 60	Soda	
Myrrh Tk ₱	55	Bi Carb ₱	7 @ 8
Shellac ₱	85 @1 00	Soap Cast ₱	12½@ 16
Trag s'sts ₱	45 @ 60	—Cast wh ₱	18 @ 20
—Flake ₱	1 00 @1 10	Spear L'd ₱	23 @ 25
Hoffm's A ₱	1 00 @1 20	Turp sps gal	59 @ 65
Indigo Ma ₱	1 00 @1 20	Varnish.	
—Span fi't ₱	1 10 @1 25	Copal, gal	1 50 @2 00
Iodine res ₱	7 75	Japan, gal	80 @1 30
Junip Ber ₱	7 @ 9	Lingwood ₱	2½@ 3½
Logwood ₱	2½@ 3½	Damar, gal	1 80 @1 80
Mace ₱	1 60 @1 75	Ve Red ₱	2½@ 4½
Madder ₱	17 @ 19		

WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES

OFFICE OF THE POST, April 2, 1874.

Manufacturers' rivised price list of wrought iron pipe, adopted September 9, 1873: